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** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. Hears Pay-As-Go Plan

Scotland Will Rush Cunarder

Germany Feels Church Revolt

Congress Obeys Vets' Demand

Austria Bans Many Magazines

One Insult Back, One Sails On

DR. MELVIN T. COPELAND, professor of marketing at Harvard Business School, offers a pay-as-you-go policy to save billions a year interest and alleviate future slumps. He declares the $250,000,000,000 American debt structure and $12,000,000,000 interest load are today's greatest handicaps to recovery. He would (1) have cities, states and the nation curtail borrowing and pay as they go; (2) have business finance through stocks alone, dropping bonds; and (3) have home-builders save first and quit building on mortgage money. The proposal is revolutionary—But Dr. Copeland argues it would revolve the nation into a place of safety.

¶ The Scottish countryside along the Clyde gladdens with news that work on the giant Cunarder No. 534 will resume on April 2. Within a month a full complement will be thumping the hull that has lain silent for 27 months. Autumn will see the launching of the vessel the newly combined Cunard and White Star will make their crack ship in size or speed or in other outstanding ways. The British Government is lending substantial aid, suits by American stockholders in the merger not delaying—What wonder form will this new bid for sea supremacy assume?

¶ Germany sees Reichsbishop Ludwig Müller faced with a demand from Chancellor Hitler for peace in the torn German Protestant Church. The Archbishop asks his Church Cabinet to attempt to end controversy over leadership and doctrine. He says pastors suspended must agree to keep out of church politics. But the 600 dissenting clergymen hold grimly against having the Bible revised or superseded. The Chancellor is moved by an envoy from Sweden's Archbishop—Sweden says the world regards persecution and dismissal of pastors as a "disgrace to Germany."

¶ Washington sees the veterans' lobby prove itself still the most powerful bloc in American politics by forcing passage over presidential veto of the Independent Offices Appropriation bill. The Senate unexpectedly approves by 63 to 27, 33 Republicans voting with the veteran-conscious Democrats who ignore Roosevelt's plea. The raid on the Treasury is for $228,000,000, to which the White House and appraisal boards have said the veterans are not entitled. Many Congressmen up for re-election slid in on the Roosevelt wave—The Treasury wonders what will happen if they should be re-elected.

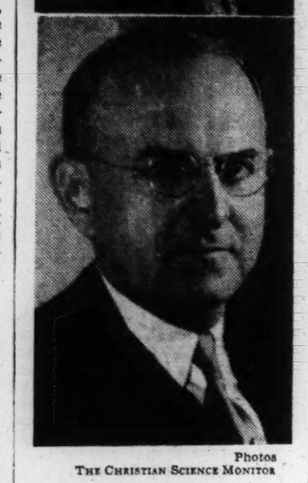
¶ France reaches the point of willingness to sign an arms agreement if Britain will merely guarantee economic action against a violator. French officials are ready to meet an accord when the Disarmament Conference convenes on April 10 that would see the arms of the once allied powers held at their present status and a certain measure of defensive arms extended to Germany. France and Belgium have talked over German affairs—They are willing to let Berlin have openly certain weapons they believe it now secretly possesses.

¶ Americans may come into better homes as a result of the Administration policy of "a more abundant life." The National Emergency Council discusses a method of financing to the extent of $1,500,000,000 in the first year a scheme under which a nation-wide rebuilding and renovizing campaign would be carried on. Farmers and city folks have told what building they would do with construction funds. The people would be better housed, the industries vastly aided—This germ of a great idea may soon be sprouting.

¶ Austria sees 100 foreign periodicals go off the news stands under government ban. On the interdicted British list are Pearson's, the Daily Sketch and the News Chronicle. On the American list are The Saturday Evening Post, the American Magazine, Variety and the True Story Magazine. The official order, effective at once, classifies these publications as "immoral or otherwise objectionable." It is difficult to think of the "Satevepost" with its illuminating articles as immoral—But Vienna may regard too much illumination as exceedingly "otherwise."

¶ Istanbul re-provisions the Greek tramp Maiotis with Samuel Insull, portless sailor, aboard. The ship clears for Roumania, but with warning that Insull will be arrested if he lands there, the Maiotis may steam elsewhere. While Samuel Insull maneuvers his dingy ship his brother Martin, also indicted, faces trial in Chicago on being returned from Canada. His outlook is a gloomy one. During his 45 years in Chicago he never gave up British citizenship. If convicted, he goes to prison; if acquitted, he will be deported—The House of Insull has fallen hard.

Seek New Order



Photos THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Government Experts

Upper—Prof. Samuel C. May, Presiding at Opening Session of Western Conference on Government. Lower—Louis Brownlow, of the Public Administration Clearing House, Distinguished Delegate.

Cheaper Housing For Lower Wages Berkeley Project

Western Conference on Government Told New Deal Will Succeed

BERKELEY, Calif., March 29 (AP)—The New Deal is "an experiment, frankly experimental," Mr. George Creel, state director of the National Emergency Council, declared yesterday before the public welfare section of the Western Conference on Government, in expressing confidence in its eventual success. "But we are out today, not to destroy, but to build. What we want is a fairer world and a better world.

"For the first time in history we have decided that labor is not to be treated as a commodity. We are embarked on an era of coöperation instead of competition."

In a plea for better trained personnel in public service, Mr. Clarence E. Ridley of Chicago, executive director of the International City Managers' Association, declared that "government is at once the biggest and most important enterprise in any country, and it is also the most complex in the services it renders."

"No private industry, regardless of magnitude, is engaged in as many separate and distinct undertakings as is government. The reason for this lies in the fact that private business interests itself only in those enterprises promising substantial profits.

"Government consequently must come in and assume the duty of rendering those essential services which twentieth-century society demands on a nonprofit basis. This theory is contrary to contentions that government deliberately and arbitrarily goes out and lays claim to all activities within its reach."

The value of trained personnel in certain public services, never has been recognized, Mr. Ridley said.

Two-thirds of all wage earners in the United States received less than $2000 a year and must purchase homes at from $50 to $60 monthly, Mr. Charles Henry Cheney of Sacramento, Calif., told the National Association of Housing officials.

"One million families in California are in this difficulty," Mr. Cheney declared.

"Two solutions of the housing problem are necessary. First, to build enough $15 to $35 a month habitations to take care of those lower wage earners; second, slum clearance."

Greetings from President Roosevelt and Secretary Ickes were read.

Prof. Samuel C. May presided at the opening session yesterday.

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Things Present

This strange business of arming in order to disarm, a policy envisaged when Roosevelt signed the Vinson bill, is discussed in the first editorial.

If you enjoy mountain climbing, don't miss the illustrated article on the Home Forum page.

Now for a word to the youngsters: Have you tried compressed air as power for your model airplanes? Then see the Young Folks' Page.

A collection of the best Cartoons of the Week appears on the Daily Features Page.

And Things to Come

Friday brings the Women's Activities Page, another eight-column layout of Monitor Camera Club pictures, and another Parable of Safed the Sage.

Mayor to Comb Boston in Big Tax Round-Up

Greatest Drive on Tax Delinquents in City's History Proposed

$19,126,000 Involved

Business Houses to Be Asked to Coöperate in Move on Unpaid Bills

The greatest drive to collect unpaid taxes ever staged in the history of Boston is planned by Mayor Mansfield. By thus coupling tax collections with strict economies the Mayor is striving to keep down the tax rate.

This he revealed in speaking at the annual meeting of employees of the assessors department, who on April 1 will start the annual assessment work.

Faced with a necessary increase in the tax rate the Mayor plans to enlist the help of 50 of the city's largest taxpayers to put over an educational program to force delinquents to pay the $19,126,000 now outstanding in uncollected taxes. Of this amount, $13,249,000 were uncollected in 1933, $4,839,000 in 1932, and $1,037,000 in other previous years.

The Mayor declared he planned to ask the big taxpayers to lend the services of some of their best men to put across this drive.

In the campaign the Mayor plans to divide the city into 22 or 44 districts, with these experts as district captains. No delinquent will be left out. Mass meetings will be held in every district. Newspaper advertising campaigns are planned. Appeals will be made to every Boston newspaper for unrestricted support in this campaign to stir up the enthusiasm of the people.

The Mayor is confident that the drive will succeed, as he pointed out that in the past campaigns for public interest have always succeeded.

He hopes to show the people of Boston that the best way to reduce taxes is to pay them promptly.

The Mayor declared that the drive will be completely free from politics. The men borrowed from the large taxpayers will be completely impervious to all political influence. A complete research will be made of all records of tax delinquents.

"In my opinion," the Mayor said, "many are now holding back who can pay. I will ask business houses to lend men and women to act as solicitors in the drive. I will ask the coöperation of every city and county

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Lost Civilization Of Sahara Dug Up By Two Professors

ALGIERS, Algeria, March 29 (AP)—Professors Gautier and Reygasse of Algiers University reported today they had found indications that a civilization, now lost, once flourished in the Sahara Desert.

The two French natural scientists returned from an exploration of the Tassili des Ajer region 30 miles south of Fort Polignac to say they had dug, from the barren sands, rich art treasures. These, they said, included rock paintings and carvings with stone-age axes and tools.

They said the art was closely akin to that of ancient Egypt and the Orient. They described a painting of eight horses and chariots, each carrying a driver, and said they resembled those used by the famous Guaramantes described by the Greek historian Herodotus.

Many animal pictures, including portrayals of elephants, rhinoceroses, giraffes and ostriches, led the natural scientists to believe the Sahara was once a moist land covered with vegetation similar to equatorial Africa.

They described the art as of a prehistoric richness far exceeding in technique the realism of the rock carvings previously found near Oran.

Prisoners Attack Spanish Officials

ZARAGOZA, Spain, March 29 (AP)—A judge, a government attorney and the court stenographer were attacked by Extremist prisoners while examining arrested persons in the municipal jail here today as part of an inquiry into the revolutionary strike called yesterday by Syndicalists and Socialists.

The incident occurred when the judge, attorney and stenographer passed through the jail corridor, where about 200 prisoners were temporarily confined. It was estimated that about a score of men charged the trio without warning. Guards finally separated the attackers and the attacked and isolated the prisoners.

Meanwhile, the strike situation was improving. The Governor announced that he was applying full precautions permitted under the state of alarm, which is similar to martial law, and he ordered the striking workers to return to their jobs immediately. A number of street cars and auto buses were put into operation on the streets today, and many stores opened for business.

Wirt Says House Summons To Name Brain Trust 'Reds' Is Merely a Smoke Screen

Will Talk, He Declares, Only When Ready—Refusal May Be Met by Contempt Charge—Inquiry Is Expected Early Next Week

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 29 — The House Rules Committee today reported favorably the Bulwinkle resolution to call Dr. William A. Wirt before a special committee and "require" him to name his "Red plot informants."

A certain amount of partisan friction developed before the committee voted. Republican members charged the Democrats were trying to limit the probe to Mr. Wirt and government officials he might name instead of going into the broader implications of the case.

Majority Leader Joseph W. Byrns (D.) of Tennessee indicated, after the committee action, that Dr. Wirt probably would be asked to appear before a special investigating committee early next week. It would have authority, he added, to make him name the persons, if any, who made the charges and could cite him for contempt of the House if he refused.

GARY, Ind., March 29 (AP)—Demands for the name of the "brain truster" who told Dr. William A. Wirt, school superintendent, that his group planned a communistic revolution in the United States were called today by Dr. Wirt "the usual move to distract attention from the real issue."

At the same time Dr. Wirt quoted two more incidents which he said supported his claim that "we are actually in the process of a deliberately planned American revolution."

Dr. Wirt's comments, made in a formal statement, were coincident with the hope expressed by Representative Joseph W. Byrns of Tennessee, Democratic leader, in Washington that Congress would "force" Dr. Wirt to talk.

Dr. Wirt was quoted as saying that a "brain trust" member had described President Roosevelt as playing only the part of a Kerensky in the plotted overthrow of the Government, to be replaced with a Stalin later.

With respect to the congressional investigation, Mr. Wirt said:

"The demand to know the names of my informants is in my estimation the usual move to distract attention from the real issue. I cannot willingly permit a smokescreen to be drawn over the activities of the radical group while people are led to concentrate on the crucifixion of two or three culprits.

"When in my estimation the welfare of the country demands that the names be made public, I shall disclose them."

Wirt's statement follows:

Our forefathers tried to teach us that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

I believe that the country must be made aware that if present legislation in Congress is enacted, if

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Back-Seat Flying Ruled Strictly Out By Miss Earhart

Tells Chicago Women of Careful Preparations for Her Air Trips

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 29—Some tips for women who might be thinking about flying the Atlantic or even just riding as passengers over the United States were given to the Chicago Woman's Club yesterday by Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam.

The aviator who flew the Atlantic alone spoke to the club women as a home-maker might tell of her experiences in cake-baking or canning.

"I try to do all my worrying about two months before I start," she said. "I think of all the things that might happen, and then I go to work to overcome the known risks. To worry through a trip is to take the attitude of the back-seat driver, who does nothing constructive to help overcome dangers.

Takes Trips in Bad Weather

Preparation, Miss Earhart explained, means a great deal more than the activities which go on a few weeks before one starts out on an expedition. To her it meant years of flying, short trips purposely taken in bad weather that she might become accustomed to a variety of adverse conditions.

She had been flying since 1920, she recalled, when as a girl in California she had got herself a job with a telephone company in order to pay for one lesson in flying a week.

A feeling for gadgets and tools, she thought, was a help in flying. "A pilot should know every squeak, rattle and buzz of the motor," she advised.

Human Senses Poor Guides

Miss Earhart believes that it is better to rely on instruments than feminine intuition or any other kind of mere human opinion in determining a course. The human senses are poor guides, she told her audience. When she flew the Atlantic and was nearing land, but had not yet sighted it, she was tempted to follow the course of a fishing boat, she said, but resisted the impulse and stuck to her instruments. And they brought her to Ireland and safety.

And what is a good menu for a long trip? The home-makers chuckled when she went into this familiar field. She took soup, raisins, chocolate and as a beverage, tomato juice, she said.

How many in the audience would fly today if she invited them as her guests, Miss Earhart asked, and a great majority of hands went up. "I expect that many of you in this audience will fly the Atlantic as passengers of regular air lines before many years," said the pioneer woman ocean flier.

Diplomacy in Rags Visualized in Paris

PARIS, March 29 (AP)—Employees of the United States Consulate and Embassy are seeking moratoriums on their house rents because, they say, the present depreciated dollar makes it impossible for them to pay their landlords.

The Embassy announced that 150 of its 205 employees are unable to pay their quarterly rentals due April 1 while waiting for the Congress in Washington to compensate for the fall of the dollar. The situation was described as "extremely serious." The American clerks are hardest hit; the French stenographers are quitting.

Wheat Production In Italy Gaining, Marconi Reveals

Treating Seeds Electrically Part of Experimentation by Researchers

ROME, March 29 (AP)—To make Italy as self-sustaining agriculturally as possible, the National Research Council pressed forward yesterday a comprehensive program of experiments to increase production.

Such widely-varying studies as the electrical treatment of seeds and the exact relation between nutriment and man's capacity for work are embraced in the investigations.

Already success has been claimed in an effort to bring wheat production up to the level of consumption and, said Senator Guglielmo Marconi, the inventor who is president of the council, a satisfactory conclusion is in sight for the related activities.

The treatment of seeds by electricity, he declared, has been tried on a wide scale to enhance their productivity. More than 3000 individual experiments have been carried out in this field under the direction of the Council.

Chain of Laboratories

Natural scientists engaging in the Council's work have formed a chain of 12 university laboratories to study the food values of various farm products and find new uses for them.

New agricultural communities, such as Littoria, which Premier Benito Mussolini has created on reclaimed swamp lands, have been put at the disposition of the Council for research purposes. A close check is being kept on the colonizers to ascertain how well they have been able to acclimate themselves and what effect the new environment has on social conditions and livelihood.

Figures obtained in studies of food and its importance to workers are expected to be of great value for regulating the country's agricultural production so that food of the proper nutritive value as translated into terms of working ability can be grown more abundantly.

Tests are being carried out constantly with the intensified fertilization of land of heretofore low productive capacity and in many cases, the inventor said, surprising results have been achieved.

Leaders in Council

Leading lights in all fields of technical research are united in the Council. Its job in general is to investigate, coördinate, and improve all the nation's complex social and industrial activities.

An idea of its problem is given by the fact that with a population of 42,000,000 Italy is only slightly larger than New England and New York together. It has a total land area fit for agricultural purposes of only 76,617,700 acres, of which all but eight per cent was under cultivation when the Council began its work. Without increasing the acreage under cultivation the researchers managed to bring wheat production up to 81,000,000 quintals (about 320,000,000 bushels) compared to an average of 51,000,000 quintals preceding the so-called "battle of wheat." This was accomplished through patient experimenting over a period of eight years, with the resulting gradual increase in the acre yield.

Brush Company Raises Pay

NEWARK, N. J., March 29 (AP)—Mr. H. G. Russell, executive vice-president of the Rubberset Company, manufacturer of brushes, today announced a 5 per cent increase in factory wages, effective April 2.

Federal Plan For Financing Homes Starts

National Agency to Make $2,000,000,000 Available Is Urged

Next New Deal Step

Roosevelt Hopes Renovizing Will Revive Business in the Heavy Industries

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 29—A far-reaching plan to make it possible for Americans to have more comfortable homes and at the same time furnish an impetus to the lagging "heavy" industries is the next key step in President Roosevelt's scheme for a "more abundant life" for the nation.

As much as $1,500,000,000 may be set free in the first year of this program, which will reach into the dingy slums as well as to some of the most isolated farmhouses. The plan, now an important subject of discussion in National Emergency Council meetings, will involve the NRA, the Federal Relief Administration, the Home Owner's Loan Corporation, the PWA, the Subsistence Homesteads Corporation and the Farm Credit Administration.

Establishment of a central agency here in Washington to furnish the financial support for a nation-wide renovizing and rebuilding campaign is being discussed by the National Emergency Council. They have facts before them showing that between $1,500,000,000 and $2,000,000,000 could be used before the end of this year if credit facilities were available.

What Farmers Would Do

CWA workers this winter went from farmhouse to farmhouse in 300 counties asking farmers and their wives what they could do if they had $500 to spend on their house. The results now being tabulated show interesting facts.

For instance, in Perkins County, Nebraska, where there are approximately 1000 farm houses, 341 said they would build additional rooms, 329 needed water systems, 264 could use bathroom equipment, 248 need to replace interior walls, ceilings and floors, 176 would build new exterior walls, 144 would re-roof their houses, 139 would buy new furnishings and 112 would purchase doors, windows and screens.

A similar story was told in the other 299 counties which represented every state in the union. Already federal architects are at work on plans for improved farm

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Teachers' Pay Cut In Chicago With Nine Months' Term

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 29 — What amounts to another pay cut for Chicago's long unpaid teachers—shortening of the school year by one month—was voted in the 1934 budget adopted by the Chicago Board of Education. This slices something over $4,000,000 from the pay roll, and gives Chicago children nine instead of 10 months' schooling. Nine months is the minimum required by state law.

Four school revenue bills passed the Illinois Senate yesterday before the Legislature adjourned until April 17. The liquor tax bill, assigning state liquor taxes to school use, has already passed the lower house. Gov. Henry Horner has, however, opposed the bill.

The others, which are to go before the lower house in April, include a gas tax for schools bill, backed by the Governor, a sales tax proposal and one for a new tax on natural gas pumped into the State. The sales tax bill would give to the schools all funds in excess of $2,500,000 a month now obtained from the sales tax. The natural gas tax would require payment of 15 cents on each 1000 cubic feet of natural gas pumped into the State and put this into state educational funds.

PWA Joins Ohio In Flood Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ZANESVILLE, Ohio—Flood perils of the Muskingum River, which drains about one-third of Ohio, are to be ended by the construction of 14 large reservoirs in its tributaries. This has been made possible by a grant of $22,095,000 from the Federal Government, and $12,000,000 to be provided in this State.

Two hundred government engineers are completing preliminary surveys, and 500 more will soon be stationed here.

Even though the construction program will result in the employment of 7000 men for three years in a territory which last year required $3,500,000 in federal money for direct relief, there have been some objectors to the public works demanding a tax within the district. It is provided, however, the tax will be imposed only against property lying within the high-water area. This property will be increased in value to more than offset the tax.

The cost to taxpayers of this region is $6,000,000, which provided an argument that $34,000,000 worth of flood protection should be worth $6,000,000 to the district benefiting. The State is to pay the $6,000,000 difference between the government grant and the conservancy district's quota.

Opponent of Debt

Dr. Melvin T. Copeland
Professor of Marketing at the Harvard Business School.

Roosevelt Faces Lowered Prestige In Defeat of Veto

Rejection of Economy Call Affecting War Veterans Shows Bloc's Power

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 29—Administration leaders debated today whether to demand from Congress an increase in taxes corresponding to the $228,000,000 added to the budget in overriding the President's veto of the Independent Offices Appropriation Bill.

The Senate's vote yesterday, 63 to 27 against the Administration, following the House vote 310 to 72, was the most damaging blow to the Administration's prestige since Mr. Roosevelt came to office a year ago. It threw the Executive's carefully arranged ordinary budget out of balance, and it proved overwhelmingly that the veterans' lobby—supposed in some quarters to have been broken by the economy bill—is still the most powerful single bloc in American politics.

Provisions of Bill

The bill, as it becomes law, provides:

Full restoration of pensions and hospitalization to some 336,000 World War veterans suffering from proved service-connected disabilities.

Hospitalization and permanent restoration of pensions to some 29,000 veterans whose disabilities are "presumed" to have been incurred in actual service.

Payment of Spanish-American War veterans or their widows and dependents 75 per cent of the pension income they were getting prior to March 19, 1933.

To government officials and employees the measure also provides:

Restoration of 5 per cent of their 15 per cent economy pay cut as of Feb. 1 last and another 5 per cent as of July 1 next; also restoration of the remaining 5 per cent Jan. 1, 1935, if the President feels the cost of living has risen to the point to justify such action.

New Taxes Considered

If the President desired to give an object lesson to the country of the practical cost of yielding to the combined lobbies of the veterans and federal officeholders, it is declared, he would be in a strategic position to do so for the great new tax bill providing additional revenue of $330,000,000 annually was received by the Senate from the House yesterday and may be made the unfinished business, temporarily shelving the Bankhead cotton bill.

Bitter over the defeat of the President, some Administration stalwarts urged that a corresponding increase be made in the new taxes in the form of a specific excise tax. On the other hand, majority sentiment among the Democrats seemed to veer to the conclusion that this would not be practical politics and that the occasion rather called for pouring oil on the troubled political waters.

They prefer not to enhance bitterness just now and force another issue which might damage the President's authority still further. Furthermore, the increase in the budget will probably not seriously embarrass the Administration's immediate

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Hitler Demands Peace In Church Politics

BERLIN, March 29 (AP)—A demand for peace in the dissension-torn German Protestant Church by Chancellor Hitler faced Reichsbishop Ludwig Müller today.

Hitler entered the picture after the bishop in a letter to members of his church cabinet attempted to end the controversy over leadership and doctrine. Dr. Müller said that pastors who have been suspended must agree to keep out of church politics before they could be reinstated and that those removed for reasons of state must be dealt with "separately."

The letter contained an appeal to the ministers to examine the question "with a view to cease criticism of one another." Hitler's stand became known after an envoy of the Archbishop of Sweden presented a memorandum asserting that Protestants throughout the world regard "the persecution and dismissal of opposition pastors as a disgrace to Germany."

Pay As You Go Set As Way To Save Billions

Would Mitigate Slumps and Avoid Bankruptcy, Economist Argues

Cites Boston's Straits

Sets Limits on Credit for Governments, Businesses and Home Buyers

By Ralph M. Blagden
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Don't borrow, pay as you go—and thus save billions of dollars a year in interest and alleviate future slumps.

This is the simple-sounding economic prescription of Dr. Melvin T. Copeland, professor of marketing at the Harvard Business School. But it is not so simple, and it is not just another blast at administrative spending. It is a profound proposal for sweeping changes in the nation's credit practices, for the throwing overboard by governments, businesses and individuals of all long-term credit commitments, which have proved so damaging in their fluctuations.

Declaring that the approximate $250,000,000,000 debt structure and $12,000,000,000 interest load was the main handicap of the United States during the slump and that future slumps are inevitable, Dr. Copeland said his program for getting rid of long-term credit commitments all down the line was one of sensible preparedness.

Three Main Proposals

Dr. Copeland therefore proposes:

1. That municipal, state and national governments curtail their borrowings in favor of "pay-as-you-go" policies.

2. That businesses finance themselves by stocks alone instead of by stocks and bonds.

3. That home-owners in the main, and especially speculative builders, save up and buy their property outright instead of with mortgage money.

Dr. Copeland advocates these measures, fully realizing that their adoption would revolutionize existing laws and regulations and policies of insurance companies and savings banks, which buy in the main long-term bonds. He also appreciates that his proposals would completely reverse the government program of elaborate spending.

Sharp Clash in Policies

But Dr. Copeland and the Administration start from separate points and their paths never converge. Whereas the Administration reasons that its policies will stabilize prices and thus make debts stable in value for both creditors and debtors, Dr. Copeland reasons no such stabilization is possible, that debts must continue to be unfair either to debtor or creditor and hence the only solution is to avoid debts as much as possible.

Dr. Copeland believes a ruthless shrinking of the debt structure as he proposes would not only save many people from the heartbreak of foreclosures and repudiations, but that it would mitigate the force of future depressions on one hand and speed the escape from them when they arrive on the other.

Businesses issuing stocks but no bonds would be committing themselves to no inflexible debt load, for stocks, representing ownership as they do, entitle holders to a share in the profits when they exist, but not to predetermined interest regardless. Dr. Copeland cited the case of the railroads, which because of their fixed bonded indebtedness, were forced to maintain freight rates so high that the flow of commerce was impeded.

Without these prior commitments, industry could be flexible and adjust itself to the needs of the economic system, according to Dr. Copeland, who sees the removal of debt-induced rigidity from the economic structure, as one of the surest ways to help the nation speed to recovery at any time.

Would Mitigate Slumps

And, he explained, writing down of the debt structure by these proposed policies would mitigate the force of future slumps and possibly help avert many of them. A curb on long-term borrowing in the various fields would probably cause the rate of business expansion to slacken to a saner rate of progress.

This is especially true, according to him, in respect to governments. If cities cannot borrow, they would not spend so lavishly and the tax rate would not be so high. He illustrated with reference to Boston, which today faces a drastically increased tax rate at the worst possible time because past borrowings make it necessary to meet present interest rates.

Fully cognizant that innumerable persons depend upon mortgage money for the purchase of homes, Dr. Copeland would not shut off the flow of mortgage money entirely. He would, however, drastically curtail it. He would lend only to people with thrifty habits and sure incomes. He would reduce sharply or eliminate altogether mortgage money to speculative builders, who have clogged the banks with frozen mortgages or plunged the building industry into sporadic depressions by their unwarranted booms.

Keeping Risks in View

"Human nature," Dr. Copeland continued, "desires economic security and in an effort to obtain this, large amounts of savings are invested in long-term credit devices

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Congress Filling Wood Box After Dab Into Jam Pot To Hold Veterans' Support

Both Houses Willing to Consider New Taxes to Make Up for Economy Raid—Drop in Dollar Improves Outlook for Tariff Pacts

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 29—Sometimes when little boys are caught with jam on their fingers they try to make amends by filling the wood box. The Capitol was today treated to the sight of Congress doing exactly the same thing. With traces of veterans' benefit jam still on its fingers it was most diligent in its application to Administration chores.

Both House and Senate worked hard at tax, tariff and general recovery items, while in some quarters members were even willing to discuss the possibility of passing new taxes to pay the $228,000,000 jam bill they ran up when they overrode the Independent Offices Appropriation veto.

All circles buzzed with speculation on the probable effects of the first major Roosevelt defeat, interspersed with chuckles over latest development in the Dr. Wirt "Red" scare. Meanwhile recovery efforts plugged along with more strike threats both settled and popping up to cause annoyance.

Most tangible immediate effect of the unfavorable veto action was a drop in the dollar on foreign exchanges, indicating that very possibly some good will come of the ill wind. The lower the dollar the easier to bargain with foreign governments for trade agreements under the coming tariff act, Administrationists believe.

* * *

Paying the Piper: The Senate's method of making up for its share in the jam raid was to expedite action on the new tax bill for which its Finance Committee has already found $72,000,000 additional revenue. Chairman Pat Harrison of Mississippi believed that this, with increased revenue from other sources, would be sufficient to keep the regular budget in balance without additional tax legislation.

Over on the House side, however, Majority Leader Byrns considered it "entirely possible" that "the President may ask Congress for additional revenue immediately," and indicated that Democratic sentiment could undoubtedly be mustered for whatever is necessary to preserve the "balanced budget fiction," on which the entire Administration financial program is based.

Senator Borah undertook a little private penance campaign for his part in overriding the veto, with introduction of a joint resolution to limit the pay of all federal employees receiving $6000 or more to 85 per cent of the base rate. The effect would be to extend the 15 per cent pay cut now in effect for all higher bracket salaries—including those of Senators and Congressmen—but leave the rank and file of clerks and stenographers untouched.

* * *

House Chore: This consisted of rushing through the new tariff bill President Roosevelt is so anxious to have in order to round out the general recovery program. Under it he would include trade agreements with foreign countries which would certainly place American exports on a more predictable basis and perhaps increase their volume. This latter, of course, is the hope of Mr. George N. Peek, new arbiter of foreign trade, who foresees a revival of agricultural exports under the new agreements.

To make sure this important measure will run the Republican gantlet without damage, Democratic leaders decided on a last-moment amendment limiting the trade bargaining policy to three years from the date of enactment. This silenced opposition based on congressional reluctance to surrender its tariff pet to the President forever. As the hour for the final vote drew near Republicans were still wailing that its passage would throw 5,000,000 workers out of jobs. But the leadership apparently had ample votes and to spare.

* * *

Foreign Trade: It would sink still lower, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace warned, unless the tariff bill is passed. He added that the only alternative would be rapid extension of the increasingly unpopular crop restrictions program already applicable to six basic commodities. Unless trade goes up, crops will have to be cut down on all sides.

* * *

Crop Restrictions: Regardless of the Secretary's implication that such restrictions would not be necessary with an expanded foreign trade, the movement in the restriction direction was materially accentuated by the day's developments. While the Senate passed the drastic new Bankhead cotton restriction bill by 46 to 39, the Department of Agriculture announced the amounts of benefits leading dairy states would derive from curtailing milk production and the NRA announced a new copper industry code carrying a production quota system which would limit it to 20 or 30 per cent of capacity.

* * *

Milk: Milk restriction is on a different basis from cotton restriction. Whereas the cotton farmer is to be taxed for an excessive crop, the milk producer will collect handsome checks for short production under the new system. Secretary Wallace announced today that $150,000,000 would go to the good farmers who produced less milk.

The best place to live to share in this fund is Wisconsin. To dairymen of this State will go $18,555,000, while Nevada gets only $150,000.

Whether dairy farmers get these benefits depends on their giving approval to the proposed adjustment program which will be discussed at 15 regional meetings throughout the country, beginning next week. Secretary Wallace said today that advance comments on the plan were more favorable than expected.

Gas Well Under Hall

Brownwood, Texas, has a natural gas well in an unwanted spot—under one corner of its Memorial hall.

Tearing It to Pieces

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Defeat of Veto Affects Prestige

(Continued from Page 1)

financing program since the big deficit estimate originally made by the President for 1934 is proving an exaggeration, and will probably be $1,500,000,000 less than supposed. It is the long range financial trend which worries the Treasury.

Power in Veterans' Lobby

In long-term results, probably the new illustration of the power of the veterans' lobby is the most important development of yesterday's vote. Mr. Roosevelt is the third President whose voice has been drowned out by Congress in over-riding a veto of veterans' legislation.

President Coolidge and President Hoover both suffered congressional defeats on veterans' legislation, and no presidential veto has yet been sustained on this subject. Just where the constantly increasing sums being spent for veterans will ultimately lead the Treasury is only guessed at by political observers here.

The only setback which the veterans' payment has ever received since the World War came in last year's economy act, put through by President Roosevelt in the full flush of his immense popularity shortly after taking office. Since that time, however, the economies of the act have been gradually whittled away by further enactments of Congress.

President Coolidge's veto of the original adjusted service compensation in May, 1924, was overridden by Congress; Congress bolted again when in May, 1928, he vetoed the retirement emergency officers' pay bill; President Hoover suffered defeat in June, 1930, after vetoing a Spanish War pensions bill, and again in February, 1931, when he vetoed the bill to increase the loan basis of veterans' pensions.

Debated For 7½ Hours

The Senate's debate lasted for 7½ hours. Rarely has tension in the upper chamber been so high or galleries so jammed with spectators, many of whom stood up for long hours in their interest over the outcome.

On its political side the Senate vote shows unusual features. Twenty-nine members of the President's own party voted against him, as against only 27 mustered to his side. Every Republican in the Senate, including all Progressives, voted against the President.

Although the 63 to 27 vote against the President was numerically overwhelming, the switch of only four votes would have changed the result, under the two-thirds rule required to over-ride a veto.

Bad strategy is partly blamed for the President's defeat. It was a mistake to let the veterans' fight and that of the federal officeholders be joined in one issue, it is declared; and secondly, it is thought that the House vote should have been postponed for mobilization of forces instead of following immediately on the President's veto message.

Retirement Postponed For Secret Service Chief

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP)—A special order of President Roosevelt yesterday granted two years more service to one of the Government's greatest investigators—Chief William H. Moran of the Secret Service.

It was nearly 52 years ago that a 19-year-old youth joined the band of agents whose important duties include guarding the President of the United States and tracking down counterfeiters. For 16 years, Mr. Moran has had personal charge of the service. Yesterday he reached the legal retirement age. Mr. Roosevelt, by executive order, extended his federal career two more years.

Dry Society to Change Name and Keep Working

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP)—Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, chairman of "The Woman's National Committee of Law Enforcement," today answered the question of what will happen to that dry group whose title was based on the Eighteenth Amendment.

Issuing a call to its eleventh annual meeting to be held at the Dodge Hotel here on April 10, she said in a statement mailed from Orlando, Fla., that the purpose was to change the group to a "national society for political action." More than 20 states are already organized, and urge national leadership which may be effective in the November elections, she added. Mrs. Peabody formerly lived in Massachusetts.

Mayor to Comb City In Roundup of Taxes

(Continued from Page 1)

employee. If successful, the campaign will relieve Boston of a large part of its taxation burden."

The Mayor told the assessors that the property owner is entitled to a fair valuation of his property. There is something wrong when real estate has to bear such a tax burden. He advised the assessors to seek out owners of personal property which may be taxed.

In 1933, the Mayor said, only 30,000 of Boston's 500,000 adults paid taxes on tangible personal property. It seems reasonable, he added, that 25 per cent of Boston's adults owned such property and should be taxed. The Mayor said he was informed of a steady increase in the tax-exempt property held by literary societies. He urged that thorough examination be made of this property to see if all is tax-exempt.

It seems reasonable, he said, that 25 per cent of the adults own such property and should be paying taxes. Realty property assessments were shown at $1,814,789,000; personal property at $143,221,000.

"The proportion," the Mayor declared, "is absurd and it is unfair that that tremendous burden shall fall upon the owner of visible real estate. Something must be done, to compel the personal property owner to pay his share. It costs as much to protect personal property as real estate and the children of the owner of personal property, who has the same school and other privileges as the owner of realty."

The Mayor added that he realized that it may be difficult to find personal property where it can be assessed, but he urged that every effort be made to bring such property under taxation.

Two Republicans Back Veto Without Benefit of Politics

Luce Is Statesman First, Politician Second; Tinkham Known as Mighty Hunter—Both Are 'Gentlemen From Massachusetts'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 29—Two men stood out from the ranks of Congress today—both native products of Massachusetts and of Harvard. They are the only Republicans in either Senate or House who voted to sustain President Roosevelt in his efforts to hold up the new veterans' and salaries' grab in the independent offices supply bill.

Considering the character and records of both Representative Robert Luce and Representative George H. Tinkham, their action in voting to sustain the veto is not unusual. Conviction and a sense of public responsibility have always outweighed mere political partisanship during their long terms of service in the House.

Their action was manifestly not dictated by any feeling of sympathy for most of President Roosevelt's actions. Both are Republicans of the most loyal stamp. But in this instance President Roosevelt was standing as his two Republican predecessors both stood at the door of the Treasury in a valiant effort to defend it against another "vote-buying" raid by a veteran-conscious Congress.

Popular Sport

The fact that Mr. Roosevelt was doing precisely what Mr. Hoover and Mr. Coolidge did before him, however, made not the slightest difference to other Republicans in Congress. To a man the others leaped at the opportunity to weaken a Democrat President. To a man they voted against economy, some from conscientious grounds, but many because a Democrat would be damaged.

The partisan attitude of the Republicans was strikingly revealed by the House minority leader, Representative Bertrand H. Snell, of New York. Scarcely had the vote been announced in the House than he issued a formal statement characterizing it as one of the worst defeats any President had ever received. And yet Mr. Snell and his following contributed their utmost to that defeat, quite oblivious to the fact that they themselves represent the party of "sound money." Had Mr. Hoover or Mr. Coolidge been in the White House today, Mr. Snell would have been defending the very measure which he helped to defeat under Mr. Roosevelt.

These partisan considerations carried no weight with the two "Gentlemen from Massachusetts."

Dissimilar

Mr. Luce has always been the bane of demagoguery, not only because he votes his convictions, but because he is one of the very few men in Congress who can defend his convictions in a speech which is at once eloquent, informed and logical. He shares with Representative James M. Beck of Pennsylvania the distinction of being one of the two members of the House whose speeches always command respectful attention regardless of the subject under discussion.

Mr. Luce is one of those rare figures in public life who will answer honestly and objectively—instead of with a political speech. He is a source of relief to newspaper men "covering" the House because his answers are not all predictable in advance. In short he is a statesman rather than a politician, with the additional asset of cultured and resonant speech and imposing physique.

His colleague, Mr. Tinkham, is an individual of equal sincerity, but famed rather for his almost Puck-like independence. For him there appear to be only two great objectives in life—hunting big game in Africa and hunting Bishop James Cannon Jr. in the United States. He has a "season" for each. When Congress is in session it is the closed season for African game. When Congress is in recess it is the closed season on Bishop Cannon.

In between times he is known for his merry twinkling eyes and his massive beard as he dispenses good cheer around Capitol Hill, doing the work of a good Boston Back Bay Republican with consistency and effectiveness.

Mr. Tinkham is the envy of his colleagues for his ability to secure re-election—even when he is in Africa at the time. He is always in Boston to file his candidacy, but never makes a campaign speech for himself or troubles to be on hand on election day.

Rail Program Employs Many New Workers

PHILADELPHIA, March 28 (AP)—The Pennsylvania Railroad announced yesterday that more than 4000 additional men are now employed actively on its electrification and equipment program which is being financed by the Public Works Administration.

The company said 3000 furloughed employees are working on roadway electrification between New York and Washington and 1400 have been given regular employment on new car construction in the railroad's shops at Harrisburg, Altoona and Pittsburgh.

The announcement added that 1200 additional men will be given regular jobs within the next two weeks.

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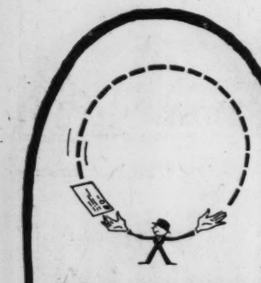
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Recommendations For Prison Colony In Gill's Defense

Former Norfolk Overseer Denies All Charges in Report to Ely

Only because he has wasted thousands of dollars of public money should Mr. Francis X. Hurley's charges against the Norfolk Prison Colony be taken seriously now, Mr. Howard B. Gill, withdrawn superintendent of the colony, told Gov. Joseph B. Ely last night.

In a 34-page reply to claims made by Mr. Hurley, State Auditor, Mr. Gill categorically denies all charges not already covered in the 366 allegations discussed at the recent hearing before Mr. Frederick J. Dillon, Commissioner of Correction.

Mr. Hurley's charges, based on "hearsay and rumor," and made as the result of an incomplete and severely biased and prejudicial investigation, Mr. Gill declares, remain wholly unsubstantiated.

Mr. Gill, however, goes further than to defend himself and his system. He recommends action to "protect the administration of these institutions from political and malicious attacks as well as to guarantee to the public that the policies followed by these institutions have the support of representative leaders in their respective fields."

Asks Trustees For Colony

He proposes establishment of a board of trustees for the State Prison Colony, and recommends that the superintendent be appointed by the Commissioner of Correction, subject to approval of the Civil Service Commission "on the basis of his fitness for the position," and that such appointment be made subject to all rules and regulations governing civil service appointments.

Mr. Gill was temporarily removed from his position at Norfolk following the filing of charges by Mr. Hurley. About two-thirds of these charges were considered at the recent public hearing, Mr. Gill having at that time denied strenuously all claims and implications brought out as a result of the investigation.

In a brief signed by Mr. R. S. Wilkins, Mr. Gill's counsel, accompanying Mr. Gill's report to the Governor, Mr. Wilkins points out that "while the investigation . . . might well be of benefit if conducted in a helpful and judicial manner . . . it is only too plain that no benefit can come from an investigation conducted with the general object of destructive criticism."

Hurley's Charges Attacked

Mr. Wilkins also declares that Mr. Hurley's contentions are based entirely on information from a source bitterly hostile to Norfolk and its superintendent, that no attempt was made to obtain testimony from many important sources, and that "no intelligent attempt was made to get the whole truth." He further insists that the method of conducting the inquiry was wrong—that the proper course would have been to discover "the whole truth irrespective of what the first witness to testify on any given subject may have said."

Regarding the alleged shortage of accounts, Mr. Gill points out that, contrary to Mr. Hurley's statements, irregularities in a certain inmate's accounts were not brought to the attention of the superintendent until Oct. 25, 1933, the day previous to his writing to Prof. Francis B. Sayre, then Commissioner of Correction, about it.

"It should be noted here," Mr. Gill says, "that for several years Mr. Hurley's expert accountants had failed to discover what my assistant, Mr. Morris, brought to light in less than three weeks."

Answering the charge of graft in the sale of uniforms Mr. Gill notes that Mr. Hurley did not actually claim that anyone was deprived of cash but that there was no explanation as to why certain guards were not supplied with uniforms. These men, he says, did not receive uniforms because they had not been permanently appointed.

Other charges Mr. Gill denies in detail, indicating that in many instances they were made without adequate inquiry and with a lack of understanding of technical terms, penological theories, and circumstances explainable only by the superintendent himself, who was not consulted.

"Apparently," Mr. Gill says in the paper to the Governor, "Mr. Hurley thought that it was only necessary to trump up as many charges as possible against the superintendent of Norfolk, issue them to the press as facts, and no further examination would be necessary."

Sweet Potatoes Go Abroad

Agricultural authorities of Jugoslavia like the type of sweet potato grown in North Carolina and have requested the state college to ship them some seeds.

Farmers Do a Million-Dollar Business Here

By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

Merrimack Farmers' Exchange Elevator
New Hampshire Ought to Be Proud of This Institution Which Proves That Tillers of the Soil Can Coöperate to Their Increasing Advantage.

Labor and Capital Unite to Support Idle Insurance

Disagree at Boston Hearing on Ways of Administering, However

The dinner pail of the workers and the dividends of the capitalists were placed side by side in a common cause yesterday as the Committee on Labor and Industry opened its hearing on a number of unemployment insurance bills.

Industrialists spoke for the bills because they believe a system of unemployment reserves would help regulate production, and the workers supported it because they believe it will put sandwiches in their dinner pails when there is no work.

Such men as Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Mr. Stanley King, president of Amherst College found themselves in substantial agreement with Mr. Alfred Baker Lewis of the Socialist Party, Mr. Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts branch of the Federation of Labor, and Representative Roland Sawyer, liberal legislator from Ware.

There was disagreement, however, as to the best method of administering and building up the unemployment reserve fund. Dr. Compton and Mr. King urged a noncontributory system whereby a certain percentage of each employer's pay roll would be set aside for building up of the fund. Others urged a state-operated fund to which employer and employee alike would contribute.

Mr. King headed a special commission that conducted for Massachusetts one of the most thorough studies of unemployment insurance made in the country. It advocated a system, based largely upon that now in effect in Wisconsin, whereby an assessment of 2 per cent would be levied on every employer's pay roll until an amount equal to $50 for each person in the establishment is built up. The levy would then be dropped to one per cent until $75 per person is reached. Mr. King insisted that this plan represented the best system.

In order to circumvent opposition on the score that insurance at this time would unfairly penalize Massachusetts industry, the King bill provides that the proposed plan should not go into effect until unemployment is reduced 50 per cent in the State.

Representative Sawyer flayed the bill on the grounds that it provides the worker with but $10 a week for only 10 weeks and then only after a year has elapsed from the time of the first contribution. Mr. Sawyer favored another insurance bill providing for a state-run contributory reserve fund.

The insurance issue promises to constitute one of the most bitterly contested tilts of the legislative session. Labor regards it as a major part of its legislative program. The Republican Party may make an issue of it, if it does not pass the Legislature this session. With the session most definitely reacting away from so-called liberal legislation this year, the prospects for unemployment insurance are dubious.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Hors de Combat

There isn't the smidgen of a doubt today, Massachusetts politicians privately admit, that Alfred Emmanuel Smith, former Governor of New York and erstwhile candidate for the Presidency of the United States, is weakening if not passing politically.

"A horse, a horse, my kingdom for a horse," Joseph Buell Ely, Governor of this State, might well cry.

Not that Joseph made of "Al" Smith a hobby. No Siree!

"Al" was rather fetish to the politically astute chief executive of this Commonwealth.

Not since the days when one Robert G. Ingersoll placed a certain James G. Blaine in nomination for the Presidency in the Republican convention of 1884 was such a magnificently eloquent speech delivered for a candidate as that Governor Ely made in Chicago in 1932.

It didn't do the trick because speeches just don't make votes in national conventions.

Curley Knows It Too

James M. Curley, hastening back to Boston from a tête-à-tête with William Randolph Hearst in California, knows now he will not have the same iron-bound opposition with which to contend as he had when "Al" Smith's name was one to conjure with.

Mr. Smith has other Empires to conquer and they're not in the realm of politics. He's going to try to fill that Empire State Building's offices with tenants, now that he's dropped the editorial quill of the New Outlook.

Astute political observers say his attack on Franklin Delano Roosevelt's "Forgotten Man" speech was his first step to the door and that his hat was handed him when he made the "baloney dollar" attack.

A New Thomas Jefferson

"Young Mr. Morgenthau" as they call the Secretary of the Treasury down in Washington, has just appointed a Massachusetts Democrat Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. It's intimated that this Boston man may be put into the shoes Ogden Mills filled till Herbert Hoover could get "Uncle Andy" Mellon to understand that the country could get along without "the best Secretary of the Treasury since Alexander Hamilton." Then Mills was promoted.

The new secretary's name is—take off your hats, Democrats—Thomas Jefferson Coolidge. The Republican sounding last name is blanketed in the name of the third President of the United States.

So far as known Mr. Coolidge is the first "Thomas Jefferson" since the first in the U. S. Service. Likely there have been others but just now the name has a magnificent ring to it.

He's a nice man, is this Thomas Jefferson. He is vice-president of a bank, trustee of a savings association and an overseer of Harvard.

That's a good record for any assistant secretary in the Treasury Department.

Well, there's a good deal in a name at times and this is one of them.

The Fox for the Grapes

If Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield is hard put to name an Auditor to take the place so ably held by Rupert S. Carven, somebody might remind him that he's got Charles James Fox, for 12 years Budget Commissioner whom he might place on the job. In that way the Mayor could combine another two departments much akin, at the same time.

Just to illustrate what a marvel in the way of politics of the bigger sort President Franklin D. Roosevelt is—he's hundreds of miles out on the bounding deep and apparently oblivious to the fact that the Congress has just put over a smashing veto.

What does Mr. Roosevelt care? He knows they'll be eating out of his hand in a few days. Just watch and see.

Rush Jones.

Ontario Automobile Accidents Lessen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Revision of the speed limit on Ontario highways within a few years in view of the evident improvement in the accident record in Ontario during the last two years was suggested as a possibility by Mr. Leopold Macaulay, Minister of Highways of Ontario, in addressing the annual convention here of the Ontario Motor League. Elimination of speed limits is the ideal law, but it requires perfect coöperation from ideal drivers. The number of fatal accidents caused by automobiles in 1933 was 40 per cent fewer than in 1931.

Fixed illumination of the highways will be accomplished in a few years, he predicted.

Ontario is considering the construction of 10-foot shoulders on highways to give safe walking space for pedestrians, and a snow track for farmers' sleighs in winter, said Mr. R. M. Smith, Deputy Minister of Highways.

The principle expressed in the resolution passed in 1931 was reaffirmed by the convention, in which the abolition of a speed limit on provincial highways was advocated, and its replacement by "safety" laws placing the burden of safe driving on motorists.

Genuine Farmer Coöperation Brings Success to Exchange

New Hampshire's Agriculturist Extraordinary Has Set Up Business Organization That Totals Over a Million Dollars Annually

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 29—Approaching the portals of this city a maze of white letters, spread across the narrow top of a tall gray building, confuses the eye. Soon they untangle themselves and boldly state: "Merrimack Farmers' Exchange, Inc."

To the out-of-state traveler these flaring letters may mean little or nothing. But to the New Hampshirite, especially the farmer, each letter stands out as his own individual achievement. For behind those letters is an organization in which he himself is represented. An organization which pays him dividends—not in actual money, but in practical economy.

It was in 1920 that Mr. George M. Putnam, New Hampshire's "Agriculturist Extraordinary," saw the need of establishing an exchange whereby farmers could trade at reduced prices. He hired a vacant livery stable and erected a sign announcing the Merrimack Valley Farmers' Exchange. Here he started to buy grain at wholesale lots and turn it over to the farmer at greatly reduced rates.

The business grew. Mr. Putnam added other farmer commodities. These were sold at the lowest possible cost. More room was needed. So Mr. Putnam procured the property in Concord which now serves as the Exchange.

Today that business has grown to be one of three farmers' coöperative organizations doing more than $1,000,000 annual business. Solidly in back of it is the farmer. Here he has found fair and conservative buying. While some 1800 farmers patronize this exchange, 1200 others have such confidence in its stability that they have invested their money in the Exchange's stock.

A vital accomplishment of this Farmers' Exchange has been the stabilization of prices. It is not so much that the prices are lower than other stores, but the fact that the Exchange has been the medium of keeping prices from inflating throughout the State. Thus the Exchange not only benefits the shareholder, but maintains a fair level of prices for non-members.

The Exchange operates numerous branch stores throughout the State. Prices at these stores are all uniform. A remarkable feature connected with this farmers' chain is that it is without debts or mortgages. A financial statement recently issued reveals the following:

Stockholders' valuation	$292,676.46
Amount paid in	230,275.00
Surplus left in business	62,401.46
Property value	91,587.85
Goods on hand	124,512.18
Amount of goods sold	1,041,120.02
Cost	832,707.66
Gross profits	208,412.36
Net profit	54,568.49

During 1933 the Exchange sold 50,000 tons of grain, 30 carloads of seed potatoes, 1400 tons of fertilizer, 23 carloads of shingles, 6½ tons of garden seed and 225 tons of field seed.

And this volume of business is the reason why the Exchange is able to keep prices low with smallest possible profits.

New Hampshire farmers feel that they are setting up a successful example to the farmers of other states. They point with pride to their growing organization. They have been truly coöperative, unselfish, persistent and have had far-sighted leadership. This combination has spelt success.

'Pianos' Collect Fund For Music Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., March 29—Miniature pianos, disguising a toy bank with a slot, are on a tour of the State to collect funds to foster musical education at the University of New Hampshire. A dollar in the slot helps some deserving student whose funds are low but whose talents are high. The State Grange is sponsoring the drive.

The plight of a student of music who denied herself food to keep up with her musical education was the starting point of the drive. According to Mr. Robert W. Manton, director of music at the State University, there are many talented students undergoing similar hardships. Music is not in the curriculum. The expense is assumed by the students at $1 a lesson.

A toy piano-bank will stay with a grange unit for two weeks to collect funds. Transfer from one grange to another will be the occasion of a musical festival with the best available artists taking part. Last year a similar drive was made when "little red schoolhouses," disguising the banks, collected funds for a student loan foundation.

Carney to Launch Campaign for Civic And Rural Relief

Ways and means of successfully carrying through the campaign against human need were discussed this afternoon as Mr. Joseph P. Carney, FERA administrator for Massachusetts, for the first time went into a consultative huddle with Mr. Roy M. Cushman, Mr. Arthur G. Rotch and the newly appointed advisory board.

The advisory board, an unpaid body consisting of state leaders in relief and welfare work, were lined up for action today. As all 12 members have been actively engaged in social labors for some time the discussion of means and methods revolved around the more practical aspects.

Mr. Cushman, director of the relief division of FERA, and his assistant, Mr. Rotch, laid their plans before the board, asking for criticism and advice.

While much of the allotted time was required for purely introductory purposes at this first meeting, Mr. Carney did lay before the board the outlines of the federal plan, both in its rural program and civic work projects.

Police Unification Bill Back at Starting Point

After 2½ weeks of legislative ups and downs, Governor Ely's police unification bill is right back where it started from. By a voice vote the House of Representatives yesterday concurred with the Senate in accepting the report of the Committee on Rules whereby the bill will go to the Joint Judiciary Committee.

Public hearings will probably open on this measure Monday, and it is likely the Gardner Auditorium, being the largest hearing chamber in the State House, will be used.

Leading hotel of the metropolis . . . Traditional rendezvous of society. Haven of smart travelers from all corners of the world. Providing the finest in modern service, convenience and environment . . . Single Rooms from $5 . . . Double Rooms from $8.
Henry A. Rost, Managing Director
John D. Owen, Manager
The PLAZA New York
FACING CENTRAL PARK
FIFTY-NINTH ST. AND FIFTH AVENUE

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS SPECIALTIES for Daily Use
See your S-W Dealer for these and many others
S-W OPEX POLISH
Cleans, polishes and waxes your car in one operation
S-W OPEX WAX
Auto wax in handy tube
S-W POLISH-OL
Furniture polish that dries dust-free
Write The Sherwin-Williams Co., Cleveland, Ohio, for free book containing 167 suggestions for beautifying your home with
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS

To the Thousands of Collegiennes
Released for Easter

We Have Your Spring Outfits
No matter from what campus you've set your compass — whether you're going home, Bermuda, or visiting—here are your fashions! We're on the right track—track 1934—with the right clothes at smart prices! Just a few!

Movie Actress Formals	$14.95
Starched Lace	29.75
Cruise Boucles	10.95
Skirts 'n' Sweaters	2.95
Guardsman Suits	29.75
Fox Trimmed Coats	65.00
Silver Fox Capes	75.00

Boggs & Buhl
PITTSBURGH

NEXT SUNDAY WILL BE EASTER
Give the fresh Fanny Farmer CANDIES
ONE POUND 60¢ TWO POUNDS OR MORE 50¢ THE POUND
MAKE SURE TO HAVE FANNY FARMER EASTER EGGS MADE WITH THE DELICIOUS SECORD CREAM IN ¼—½—1 lb. SIZES
27-34

HERE'S MY BOUQUET, GIRLS!
ONE YEAR LATER
REMEMBER WHEN YOU CAUGHT THE BOUQUET AT MY WEDDING? TWO MONTHS LATER YOU ELOPED WITH BILL
YES—AND WHEN WASHDAY COMES AROUND I ALMOST WISH I HADN'T
OH, I DIDN'T MEAN THAT—I LOVE BILL SO! BUT SCRUBBING CLOTHES IS WEARING ME OUT
WHY, YOU SILLY CHILD! DON'T YOU KNOW THAT RINSO SOAKS OUT DIRT AND SAVES SCRUBBING? LISTEN—
NEXT WASHDAY
I COULD HUG YOU FOR TELLING ME ABOUT RINSO! MY WASH IS 4 OR 5 SHADES WHITER—I DIDN'T SCRUB OR BOIL AT ALL
USE IT FOR DISHES, TOO, BETTY—IT'S EASY ON THE HANDS
NO SCRUBBING? THAT'S FINE, BETTY! I USED TO HATE TO SEE YOU WORK SO HARD
AND, DARLING! RINSO MAKES CLOTHES LAST 2 OR 3 TIMES LONGER. WE'LL SAVE LOTS OF MONEY
BE KIND to your clothes—to your hands—to yourself! Change to Rinso, the soap that *soaks clothes whiter, brighter*—makes them last many times longer—saves you money.
Rinso is economical. It gives abundant suds that *last* and *last*, even in hardest water. The makers of 40 famous washers, the home-making experts of 316 leading newspapers, recommend Rinso. It's been tested and approved by Good Housekeeping Institute.
Rinso is grand for dishes and all cleaning—so easy on the hands. Get a package at your grocer's and see for yourself why it's America's most popular package soap!
Rinso
The biggest-selling package soap in America

Eastern Governor Explains His Jump Out of Pedagogics

Cross of Connecticut Honored by University of California at Los Angeles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—No one should be surprised at the spectacle of an educator jumping suddenly from college halls into politics, Gov. Wilbur L. Cross of Connecticut told a large academic audience at the annual Charter Day exercises, held recently by the University of California at Los Angeles.

His own experience in becoming the first Democratic Chief Executive of Connecticut in 20 years, after retiring as dean of the Yale graduate school was cited by Governor Cross to show how simple a transition is involved.

"A college professor is rarely safe in the position for which he has been engaged," the Governor explained. "Like the dollar, he has never been stabilized. As educational institutions are now organized, if he shows the slightest business ability, he may be drawn so far into administration that it will interfere with his teaching. This is what happened to me.

"For a time I struggled in vain against what seemed to be my fate. Having never been trained in a circus, I found it hard to ride two horses of different speeds at once. An obvious way of escape was to accept an appointment as dean of the Yale graduate school. It was essentially a business enterprise which I had undertaken. Before I was hardly aware of it, I had become a business man."

One of the important developments in his career leading ultimately to political affairs was the opportunity to become editor of the Yale Review, which position was assumed in 1911, Governor Cross said. This afforded him an avenue through which to address the public.

Political aspirants, however, would do well to avoid his long detour, Governor Cross advised. They should start early by aligning themselves with the political party whose policies are most in accord with their own convictions, he said, and develop an interest in contemporary affairs.

"A question never long absent is taxation in relation to the cost of government," he said. "Here is the place for you to step in. Here is where by virtue of your education and personality you can perform a most notable public service. Municipal government is now on the rocks. University men and women with a flair for business should come to the rescue."

At the beginning of political life, an honest man or woman should have a private income sufficient for partial support, he went on. Then, if they run the course followed by nearly all men in American political history who have gained the greatest distinction, they will progress by gradual mastery of their work into wider planes of activity.

At the official ceremony, Governor Cross was awarded the degree of Doctor of Laws by Provost Ernest C. Moore. It was the first honorary degree conferred by the University of California at Los Angeles.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair, without much increase in temperature tonight; lowest readings in the upper 30's; Friday increasing cloudiness, slightly colder; gentle to moderate northeast to northwest winds.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy tonight and Friday; possibly light rain or snow in north portion tonight; colder Friday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight; Friday cloudy and colder.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate shifting winds tonight and becoming moderate to fresh northerly on Friday, and partly overcast weather tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	34	41	New Orleans	50	66
Bermuda	70	76	New York	32	38
Chicago	36	36	Norfolk, Va.	40	42
Denver	44	66	Philadelphia	36	42
Helena, Mont.	14	22	St. Louis	36	50
Jacksonville	58	68	St. Paul	24	46
Kansas City	48	62	San Francisco	56	70
Los Angeles	58	78	Washington	34	48
Miami, Fla.	68	80			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time March 29.
B—Maximum March 28.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 10:21 p. m., Friday 10:59 a. m.
Height of tides 9.4 feet, 9.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:35 p. m.

Coming to Majestic

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BORIS KARLOFF
In George Arliss's New Film, Which Opens Saturday Evening.

Traffic Bureau To Ask Hultman For Parking Area

Ruling to Oust Violators of New Court Ruling to Help Shoppers

When Police Commissioner Eugene C. Hultman returns from a West Indies cruise tonight, he will be asked by the Traffic Bureau to approve a revamped police code aiming to open up more parking places for the man who drives around and around the block while "the wife" shops.

This presages a "new deal" for Boston's downtown motorists. It is founded on the Supreme Court ruling that owners of automobiles will be held liable for illegal parking whether or not they are the drivers.

But it is not the ruling that promises so much as the attitude of the police toward their new weapon. Ordinarily, it would encourage iron-hand enforcement of parking regulations. But the police choose to use it only against flagrant parking violators who use the streets for garages.

May Wipe Slate Clean

Even the business man's theory that now the whole family will shop depends upon the courtesy of the police toward the average motorist who makes an appointment, only to have to wait longer than expected and often beyond the one-hour limit.

And who knows but what he may have bought a dozen more things in the stores if he could rely on the reasonableness of the police?

A further result of the court ruling is the probability of the police scrapping all minor violations of traffic ordinances since Jan. 1 to give the motorist a clean slate. Only the few hundred flagrant street parkers who have defied the law for years will feel the prick of the new ruling.

Certain one-way streets may be opened to parking on both sides. Parking bans on other streets may be lifted completely. And the phrase "illegal parking" will take on a new meaning, based on the discretion of the officer on the beat, who would be asked to exercise common sense and courtesy.

Fundamentally, the court ruling strengthens the position of the police. Actually, it will insure the majority of law-abiding motorists a better chance to do their shopping, removing the competition of the long-winded parker.

Stops All-Day Parker

Broken at last is the chief defense of the all-day parker, who claimed not to have been driving the car when it was tagged—conveniently forgetting who the driver was. A car owned by one of these motorists was tagged a half-dozen times in the last three months—but no one paid a fine.

According to Lieut. John T. O'Dea, head of the Traffic Bureau, it's the least flagrant violator who parks a few minutes over the one-hour limit or stops unwittingly for a moment beside a red curbing who shows up to pay his fine. The flagrant violator, he says, naturally tries all the loopholes in the laws.

These glad tidings of a promised "Utopia" for down-town shoppers depend on the approval of the police commissioner. But along with former Mayor Curley he will probably give his sanction. Rumor has it that the cars of both have been tagged on occasion.

Eh, What! A Hat Without a Coat? Englishman Aghast at Such an Idea

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

What Can a Poor Dictator Do?

Shall Great Sartorial Traditions Be So Easily Bowled Over by Black Shirts and Brown Shirts, and Men's Styles Be Decreed by Politics?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Manchester, Eng.

HATS off to dictators! In England this phrase is speeding softly from ear to ear. Not that democracy has fallen into disrepute. But it is this injunction, with the stress on the hats, which is causing British hatmakers considerable alarm and dismay.

For the very thought of dictators seems to carry with it the regulation adoption of shirts as outdoor wear—Black Shirts, Brown Shirts, Blue Shirts, Green Shirts—and in Britain it is a sartorial crime to wear a hat unless one also wears a coat or a jacket.

* * *

So dismayed are the hatmakers over this threatened relinquishment of the "headgear habit" that, at the annual dinner of the British Felt Hat Manufacturers' Federation, they collaborated in designing a special hat for the followers of Sir Oswald Mosley, British Fascist leader. It was pointed out that only by the adoption of this hat could the whole big industry be saved should Fascism ever gain ascendance in Britain.

The newly designed hat is made of black wool felt. It is shaped rather like a German shooting hat and is tastefully decorated with red cord and black and white feathers. Details could be altered as fashion and Sir Oswald Mosley dictate.

* * *

But the problem does not rest there. A new faction is believed to be growing up among the hatters which also draws many supporters from outside that exclusive circle. This group, whose ideas were probably inspired by the recent sight of a bold man promenading the length of Piccadilly, London, in a blood-red felt hat, suggests that emblematic hats should take the place of emblematic shirts.

Fascists need never be cold in winter, for they would be able to wear jackets over their shirts, the argument runs. Their hats would be the badge of their party. Sir Oswald's supporters would wear black hats, Nationalist Socialists brown hats, Socialists red hats, Irish Youth Leaguers blue hats. Only journalists would not be called upon to make a change. They would still continue wearing nondescript hats.

* * *

Those who are fond of the straw hat, or "boater" as it is called in Britain, will find the hat theory quite easy to practice. They will only need to change their hatband. Those who desire to remain neutral will continue to wear the "old school colors." Or if they have no "old school" it is expected that their hatband will be white, perhaps faintly tinted with the color to which they have a slight leaning.

Unfortunately there are more complications, in the form of long-established and firmly rooted wardrobe customs. At night-time all those in "dress" would be Fascists. For not even the most radical "color bar" hatter would ever dare to suggest to an Englishman the wearing of a green, red, or light blue opera hat.

Only one practical suggestion seems to remain—that hatters transfer as soon as possible to the shirt trade and get in on the ground floor.

Holdup at Brockton Known in Advance, Police Critics Say

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BROCKTON, Mass., March 29—Politics is charged with forestalling information of the Brockton bank robbery several days before it occurred.

This fact emerged from the legal skirmish today over the status of the star witness, who is said to have turned state's evidence. The witness, Francis H. Healey of Brockton, claims to have warned the local police force in plenty of time to have prevented the $26,000 holdup of the bank truck carrying the pay roll of the Diamond Shoe Company.

The charge of politics causes a ripple of consternation in police circles. In defense, they turn the charge on their attackers, claiming the latter aim to build up a case for leniency to Healey.

The charges point directly to a recent upheaval in the local police force, when the new administration came in, allegedly lifting into high office many men who are said to have no qualifications for their new positions.

Critics also refer to crime as a political football. Two weeks before the $26,000 bank truck holdup by five men, four of whom the police believe they have in custody, Healey is said to have approached a police inspector with the words, "There's a tough-looking gang hanging around here. Better look them up."

A few days later, the star witness in the case is credited with warning the police of the pending holdup of the Diamond Shoe Company pay roll.

How he got the information didn't seem to interest the police at that time. Since then it is learned that Healey had been asked by the gang to make inquiries and share in the loot. He claims to have refused.

At any rate, Healey was the first to be apprehended immediately after the robbery and is said to have aided the police considerably in the capture of the trio now in jail.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"MY MARYLAND" (Shubert). Desiree Tabor and Bartlett Simmons in revival of Sigmund Romberg's musical romance of Civil War days. Pleasant singing of familiar tunes. Good costumes and settings. 8:30.

"AUTUMN CROCUS" (Hollis). Mabel Taliaferro in an English comedy dealing with a school teacher who falls in love while visiting the Tyrol. 8:30.

Movies

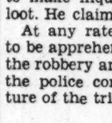
FINE ARTS—"Poil de Carotte." French talking film. 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

KEITH'S—"This Man Is Mine." Irene Dunne retains the affections of her husband in spite of the wiles of an earlier sweetheart. 10 a. m., 12:02, 2:04, 4:06, 6:08, 8:10, 10:12.

BOSTON — "Madame Spy." Beginning with an airplane crash this story soon gets involved in the intricacies of the Russian espionage system in Austria during the war. There are messages in flowers, phonograph records, and other unexpected places. On the stage Buck and Bubbles are featured in a Negro revue. 10:15 a. m., 1:28, 4:45, 7:44, 10:40.

METROPOLITAN—"Jimmy the Gent." It is not so easy to apply the veneer of social life to James Cagney. Stage show includes rapid modeling in clay, dancing of various kinds and some comedians. 11:10 a. m., 1:35, 4:45, 7:30, 10:20.

ORPHEUM—"Looking for Trouble." Jack Oakie and Spencer Tracy are successful in finding it—and overcoming it—in spite of California earthquakes. Vaudeville. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.

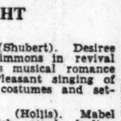


FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "Come on Marines," with Richard Arlen and Roscoe Karns. Fenway at 1:24, 3:56, 6:28, 9. Paramount 10:30 a. m., 1:03, 3:36, 6:09, 8:42.

STATE—Greta Garbo in "Queen Christina." 12:15, 2:35, 4:55, 7:20, 9:40.

UPTOWN—"Hips, Hips, Hooray." Another Wheeler and Woolsey comedy. 2:43; 5:31, 8:19.

Other Events



PUBLIC LIBRARY—"Italy, So Old and Yet So Fair," by Mrs. Arthur Dudley Ropes. 8.

DU BURON STUDIO—John C. Ritchey, poet and playwright, will read some of his own poems. Illustrations by Charles Morton will be exhibited. 1126 Boylston Street.

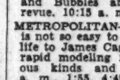
RUSSIAN LECTURE—Prof. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana continues his "Land of the Soviets" series with "The Civil War." Credit Union Hall, 62 Chambers Street, West End. 8.

WEST ROXBURY CITIZENS ASS'N—Topic, "The City Budget." Robert Gould Shaw School Hall. 8

DR. MIRIAM FRANC SKIRBALL—Lectures on "Gertrude Stein—Sense or Nonsense?" Third floor, 92 Tremont Street. 8:30.

BOSTON CITY CLUB—Dr. Charles H. Tozier lectures on "Masterpieces of Nature," showing his beautiful natural color process slides of the Canadian Rockies and elsewhere. 7:45.

TOMORROW



ART MUSEUM — Free guidance. "Egyptian Sculpture," by Miss Magginnis. 11 a. m.

UNIVERSITY CLUB — Mrs. Ruth Wolfe Fuller lectures on current literature. 10:45 a. m.

OPERA LECTURE—Last lecture in series, "Götterdämmerung," by Alfred H. Meyer, of the New England Conservatory of Music. Public Library lecture hall. 8:15.

Exchange Control Bill Protested By 1500 in Boston

'White Collar' Workers Formulate Petition at Mass Meeting

Stenographers, clerks, bookkeepers, secretaries—some 1500 of them—all employees of Boston brokerage and investment houses, gathered on the floor of the stock exchange yesterday and made it plain that they object to the stock exchange and security regulation bill now before Congress.

They feel, it appears, that they may lose their jobs if this legislation goes through, and they think the committee in charge at Washington should give it "further and more extensive study" before taking action.

The bill, they think, would "work immeasurable injury to the country's business and financial machinery, seriously retard economic recovery, and destroy capital and credit, without which business cannot exist."

The mass meeting was significant in that it was not only the first of this kind in Boston in which an Administration policy was opposed, but one of a very few of similar nature in the entire nation since President Roosevelt's inauguration. It also is pointed out that this "white-collar" class usually is inarticulate on such matters.

The passage of the Fletcher-Rayburn bill, Mr. John A. Loughman, president of the Cashiers' Association of Boston, told the assembly, "means the discharge of many of us here and the reduction of the wages of every one here." It is possible to correct admitted abuses, he held, without "grave injustice to innocent employees."

A petition signed by 1500, pointed out that "many of us have spent our lives in the investment and brokerage business, and have had no part in the alleged causes for the present so-called remedial legislation."

Coakley Loses Plea For Reinstatement In Massachusetts

Mr. Daniel H. Coakley yesterday lost his long fight for reinstatement to the Massachusetts bar. In a 56-page decision handed down by Supreme Court Justice Fred T. Fields, Mr. Coakley's petition was dismissed on the grounds that he had failed to prove himself a fit character for reinstatement.

Judge Field declared in his decision that Mr. Coakley, a member of the Governor's Council, used "deliberate misrepresentations" in his several years' campaign to become again a member of the bar in the State. These misrepresentations under the circumstances, the decision said, were "morally of the same nature as perjury."

Mr. Coakley's pamphlet "A plea for simple justice" circulated throughout the Commonwealth in the course of his reinstatement fight, was the target at which Judge Field aimed his charges of misrepresentations. He said many assertions in the pamphlet were not true.

During Mr. Coakley's recent court fight he presented letters of indorsement from high officials of the State including Governor Ely. Mr. Coakley was disbarred in 1921 following his alleged connection with "blackmail" plots.

Toronto Globe Celebrates

TORONTO, March 29 (AP)—The Toronto Globe celebrated its ninetieth anniversary of publication, bringing out a 22-page supplement tracing its history and much of the history of Canada since the newspaper was founded in 1844 by Mr. George Brown.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Market reports	Armand Girard, bass; orchestra	Yankee Singers	Skippy sketch
5:15	Monitor Views News		Local dance music.	CBS dance music.
5:30	The Singing Lady	Winnie the Pooh	"Jack Armstrong"	Melody Mart
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Curtis radio chat	White's Scrap Book	Stamp Adventurers
6:00	Passover program, Orthodox Union	Evening Tattler; sketches; music	Reports; news; Merry-Go-Round	"Buck Rogers" "Bobby Benson"
6:15				
6:30	Reports; sports	Speaker; music	Local dance music.	String ensemble
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Memories: music	Street of Dreams	"Little Italy"
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Salute period	Myrt and Marge	Reports; news
7:15	Local dance music	"Billy Batchelor"	Just Plain Bill	Local dance music.
7:30	Romantic Melodies;	After Dinner Revue	Sea sketch	Italian Echoes,
7:45	soloists; orchestra	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter, news	native program
8:00	'Cape Diamond Light,'	Valle Orchestra;	Talking Picture	Bay State Broad-
8:15	dramatic sketch	guest soloists	preview program.	casting and Mu-
8:30	Local dance music	from the stage,	Voice of America:	sicians' Local No.
8:45	NBC soloist; orch.	radio and screen	soloists; orch.	9 Orchestra
9:00	Death Valley Days,	Captain Henry's	"Raffles, the Ama-	Local dance music
9:15	dramatic sketch	Show Boat Hour;	teur Cracksman",	Organ; soloist
9:30	Eddie Duchin and	soloists; skit and	Waring's Orch.;	Local dance music.
9:45	his orchestra	orchestra	Nelson Eddy	Reports; news
10:00	Norwood Post, Amer-	Paul Whiteman's	Casa Loma Or-	Hugh Connor and
10:15	ican Legion Band	Music Hall, with	chestra; soloists;	his orchestra
10:30	"America Must	Al Jolson and	Camera Man talk.	Evan Evans; con-
10:45	Choose"; speakers	Deems Taylor	Talk; dance music.	cert orchestra
11:00	Reports; sport talk	Forecasts; talk.	Yankee News Serv-	CBS soloist; orch.
11:15	News; Poet Prince	Local dance music	ice; speaker	Local dance music.
11:30	Enric Madriguera and	"Cuba's Relation	Naval and Marine	Ted Hanson and
11:45	his orchestra	to the U. S.," talk	Corps program	his orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WBZ, WEEI, Brahms's Requiem, by chorus; soloists and organ.
12:30 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:45 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: guest speakers; orchestra; sketch.

After Luncheon

2:00 WEEI, "The Magic of Speech"; sketch, with incidental music.
2:00 WNAC, Municipal Forum: John Lund, Superintendent of Schools, Newton.
2:30 WAAB, Classical Album, half hour program of recordings.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: guest speakers; orchestra
4:15 WEEI, Nellie Revell interviews Charles Winninger.
4:15 WNAC, United States Army Band, Capt. William Stannard, conductor.
4:30 WBZ, Temple of Song: Chicago A Capella Choir, Noble Cain, director.
4:41 WNAC, Address by the Most Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, Archbishop of Canterbury, from London.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
5:30 WAAB, "Living Under the New Deal," Boston School Committee talk.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, National Economy League: talk, Brig.-Gen. Daniel S. Needham, Commissioner of Public Safety.
7:30 WBZ, Music by Gershwin: George Gershwin, soloist; orchestra.
7:45 WAAB, "Fused Quartz," American Chemical Society talk.
8:00 WBZ, Walter O'Keefe; Ethel Shutta; Don Bestor's Orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, Jessica Dragonette; male quartet; piano duo; concert orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, "The March of Time," dramatization of the news.
9:00 WEEI, "Waltz Time": Frank Munn, Muriel Wilson, soloists; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Fray and Braggiotti, French and Italian pianists.
9:30 WBZ, Cantata, "Seven Last Words of Christ," by Barre Hill, baritone; Harvey Hays, narrator; Chicago A Capella Choir, Noble Cain, director.
9:30 WEEI, "One Night Stands": Pick and Pat; guest soloists; orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Jack Whiting; Jeannie Lang; Three Rascals; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, "The First Nighter" sketch, from Chicago.
10:30 WBZ, "Thirty Pieces of Silver," drama based on Biblical story.
10:30 WAAB, Mary Eastman, soprano; Howard Barlow's concert orchestra.
11:30 WEEI, Stainer's cantata, "The Crucifixion"; chorus; soloists.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
For Spring Decorating
Berkley Net CURTAINS
Woven from hard twisted yarn, they are exceptionally durable, drape in soft, graceful folds. Suitable for every room in the house.
Berkley Net, 43" ..... 49¢ yd.
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with a dash of style and a splash of color.
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Made of fine linen, with hand-rolled scalloped edges. Printed in striking colors and designs.
FRONT AISLES G, H AND I
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.

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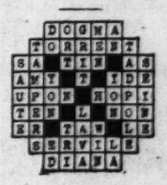

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Care, skill, and style went into the fashioning of these Easter Dresses, reproductions of $10.75 to $16.50 originals. Newest neck lines . . . puff sleeves . . . slim hip lines. Spring colors—plain shades and prints.
$3.98
Misses.....14 to 20
Little Women 16½ to ...
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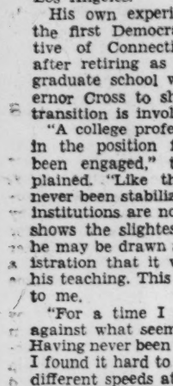

Miss Blanche Armstrong, individualist designer, will mould a charming Easter Hat for you. Copies of Imported French Hats and Reproductions of Hollywood Fashions as worn by famous Screen Stars at the extremely low price of $3.50. CLARICE, 59 Temple Place, 5th floor, Boston. Liberty 9420.

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Now in its new location, 165 Mass. Avenue
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Real kid Gloves are always correct for Easter. One-clasp, pull-on and novelty types, beautifully fashioned.
Navy, pearl, beige, white, all-black, black-with-white, brown and eggshell. Sizes 5½ to 8.
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Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.

Inter-American Bargaining Requires Cautious Handling To Prevent Entanglements

Roosevelt's Request for Reciprocal Tariff Powers Affects Most-Favored-Nation Clause—Debt Payments and Exports Enter Question

Weekly Latin-American Article

By George Howland Cox

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

President Roosevelt's request that Congress grant to him powers for negotiating commercial agreements with foreign nations is one of the first steps toward fulfillment of international trade policies sponsored by the United States delegation to the recent Pan American Conference at Montevideo.

If such powers are granted will the President place the Latin-American countries in a position to increase exports in amounts sufficient to restore economic and financial stability, and provide the wherewithal for liquidating external financial obligations?

In other words, how profitable to Latin-American nations will be those treaties clinging to the most-favored-nation clause? That is the basis upon which they are to be negotiated for, according to Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, "the favored-nation doctrine in its unconditional form, or the treatment of equality, will be continued as a policy of our Government."

Typical Example Taken

Suppose, for concrete example, President Roosevelt were to bargain with countries supplying the same class of goods and receiving similar tariff reductions? These countries would, of course, be nations with which the United States has unconditional most-favored-nation agreements.

As concessions extended by the United States to one country would automatically be extended to the others there would be no particular incentive for any one of the countries to grant concessions on their part, since whatever favors they granted would have to be shared by the other Latin-American countries producing the same class of goods.

This would seem to preclude the possibility of the United States making different arrangements with countries producing for example—coffee, now exempt from tariff duties. This product is grown in Brazil, Colombia, Venezuela, Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Haiti and Panama. There is, of course, one way by which this preclusion might be avoided, namely, making the best possible separate agreements and then proclaiming the treaties at the same time so that they would go into effect simulaneously.

The United States has already negotiated a treaty with Colombia and is now negotiating one with Brazil The terms of the Colombia agreement have not been announced Since Colombia and Brazil both want coffee on the free list might it not be that the United States is making the best possible bargain with each nation?

Wide Range of Products

The same preclusion could apply to countries producing goods in competition with the United States. For instance, wool is exported by Argentina, Uruguay, Peru and Chile. Meat products are shipped by Argentine and Uruguay. Hides are exported from Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Colombia, Mexico and Cuba And do not forget that products raised in Latin America are raised in European countries. Wine, for example, is manufactured in France Spain, Italy and Germany, as well as in Chile and Argentina. Why should the United States grant concessions on competing commodities?

The United States Tariff Commission made an interesting comment in a recent report, on the difference between conditional and unconditional clauses in the most-favored-nation doctrine. It might be that President Roosevelt has considered these observations, even though Secretary of State Hull clings to the unconditional form.

The report explains that the unconditional practice provides that two contracting parties undertake to apply not only their lowest tariff rates to each other, but the lowest rates to any third party. The conditional form, however, contains no assurance that exports will be entitled to the lowest rates in all foreign countries, which is to say that there is no assurance that all countries will obtain the same or similar concessions.

Agreements Make Headway

It is generally understood that the United States has experienced considerable difficulty obtaining reciprocal tariff concessions by means of treaties, while on the other hand, executive agreements, authorized by Congress, have made better headway.

During the last century, says the Tariff Commission, the scattered successes in reciprocal agreements satisfying everyone have been with near neighbors to the United States and have come to pass perhaps as much for political as for economic reasons. Figures have been set up to show that out of 21 attempted treaties 16 have failed because of Senate opposition, while of an attempted 13 executive agreements only one has failed, and that due to its non-ratification by the other country.

President Roosevelt when requesting congressional authority to grant the power to bargain for commercial agreements presumably had these facts in mind for he said, "Other governments are to an ever-increasing extent winning their share of international trade by negotiated reciprocal trade agreements. The United States must be in a position to bargain."

Whatever the final plans may be, whether they include conditional or unconditional clauses, extreme care must be exercised in selecting commodities of countries which are to receive concessions to the end that such commodities shall not compete too heavily with products produced in the United States. And, finally, that countries receiving special concessions grant equally favorable concessions in return.

What's in a Name?

A lawsuit, "Jersey vs. Holestine," was listed on the docket of federal court in Kansas City. Holestine is a cattle man, but Jersey is a film salesman.

Hudson Bay Isles Take New Shape By Aerial Maps

Charting by Plane Shows Deeply Indented Coast of Belcher Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Accuracy and speed in map-making by camera and airplane are emphasized in a chart of Belcher Islands in the southerly part of Hudson Bay, just issued by the Department of the Interior. The map is the result of the Government's plan to make a complete aerial survey of its otherwise inaccessible northernmost territories.

On an ordinary wall map of Canada, this subarctic archipelago appears as a series of elongated land masses. But when the photographer of the Royal Canadian Air Force tilts his plane upward toward the realm of the Canada goose, the Belcher group resembles a big chunk of Swiss cheese more than fingers of solid land formations pictured from the decks of surface ships or from observations on the prominent ridges.

Flaherty Island, for example, the largest of the group, lies in a general north and south direction, about 50 miles long and 30 miles across. Three-fourths of the region is water, deep tidal indentations or fresh water lakes and pools. The other islands accentuate this formation as they lie approximately parallel.

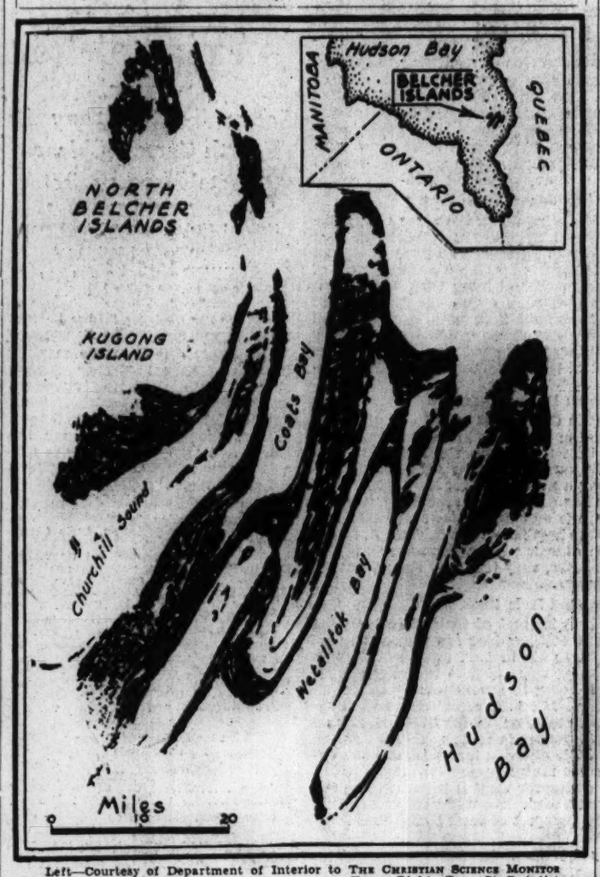
The longest lake is a 35-mile U-shaped stretch of fresh water on Flaherty. It lies about 40 feet above sea level and empties into the bay by a river about 10 miles long. The lake is quite deep and Eskimos never fall asleep fishing in it.

The rock ridges of the islands rise to a maximum height of about 400 feet above sea level and are bare of trees and soil. The valleys contain a poor sandy soil covered with subarctic mosses and lichens, with some dwarf birch and northern willows. In the summer there are many flowering plants and several varieties of edible berries, practically the only vegetable food to be found in the islands.

The chief commercial interest in these islands lies in the presence of what appear to be extensive bodies of iron ore which may become valuable in the future.

Fox, seal, walrus, porpoise and occasional polar bear are found, while the larger lakes furnish Arctic salmon and whitefish and are the breeding grounds for great numbers of eider duck, black duck, and Canada goose. The small native population of Eskimos maintain themselves by hunting and fishing, crossing to the mainland in the winter on the ice to exchange their furs for trade goods.

Curiosity of Erosion



Left—Courtesy of Department of Interior to The Christian Science Monitor
Upper Right—By a Staff Artist

Belcher Islands

As Hudson Bay Group Appears From Air. Inset—Map Showing Location of Islands on Hudson Bay.

U. S. Apples and Pears Limited by Paris Edict

PARIS, March 29 (AP)—The apple and pear import quota from the United States was fixed today at 5000 tons for the three months ending June 30. This quota wrecked importers' hopes for an increase, since it is virtually the same as that for the corresponding period in 1933.

The drop from the 20,000-ton quota for the first three months of the year was explained by officials as seasonal. Importers said the quota was inadequate to meet the demand.

Welsh Folk Song Studied in Wales By Atlanta Negro

College Professor Plans to Write a Book on African Music

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A negro musical authority has arrived here from the United States and plans to live for a time in a Welsh village seeing, he says, "how folk expression begins and how it develops into musical festivals like the Eisteddfodd."

He is Prof. Frederick Hall, director of music at Gammon Theological Seminary—the Methodist training college for Negro ministers at Atlanta, Ga.

Professor Hall is spending a year in Europe studying teaching methods in Great Britain and on the Continent. He is also specially interested in folk music.

"I believe that the place of music in the lives of Welsh villagers compares closely with that of music in the lives of us Negroes," he explained to a representative, "and think I may learn much that will be a help in our own situation."

Professor Hall is a kind of Negro Cecil Sharp (late British folk song authority). In America he collected Negro spirituals, as Cecil Sharp collected European folk songs.

"There is a danger," he says, "that the spirituels will be lost, just as the English folk music would have been lost, if much of it had not been collected from the country folk in time and written down. There is a tendency to allow the spirituels to be forgotten because they came out of the period of suppression. But that is a pity. I am sure they should be kept alive in spite of their sad associations."

He is planning to write a book, in collaboration with Dr. Willis King, president of the Gammon Seminary, on the Negro folk song, tracing it from its African origin.

President's Yacht at Anchor Off Bahamas for Day's Fishing

Roosevelt Enjoys Warm Waters of Gulf Stream North east of Miami—Says Nothing on Vote on Veterans' Bill

MIAMI, Fla., March 29 (AP)—President Roosevelt anchored today off Settlement Point in the warm waters of the Gulf Stream to begin his vacation with some fishing and swimming.

Settlement Point commonly is known as West End of the Great Bahama Island, about 85 miles northeast of Miami.

Mr. Vincent Astor, owner of the yacht Nourmahal that is carrying the President, sent the following message early today to Mr. Marvin H. McIntyre, presidential secretary, located here:

"Had fine night. Now anchored off Sandy Cay, northwest of Settlement Point. The President expects to spend the day fishing and having a swim."

This was the only word from the yacht. There was no word on the action of Congress in overriding the President's veto on the veterans' pay bill.

The President visited briefly at the Bahamian capital city on a similar yachting trip through the fishing waters in February, 1933, when he was President-elect. That voyage was also made on the Nourmahal.

The Roosevelt party, comprised of the Chief Executive, his son, James, friends of Mr. Vincent Astor, the yacht's owner, and secret service men, boarded the craft at Jacksonville yesterday morning, and cruised down the Florida coast at 14 knots.

Trailing the boat was the U. S. S. Destroyer Ellis, and here a navy patrol plane, flown from Pensacola, awaited orders.

Vienna Police Ban 100 Foreign Periodicals

VIENNA, March 29 (AP)—One hundred foreign publications were banned from news-stand sale today by a government order, issued in a drive to sweep what the Administration considers immoral or otherwise objectionable newspapers and magazines off Vienna's streets.

The order becomes effective immediately. It was not stated whether the American and British periodicals in the list were considered offensive on moral or political grounds. Obviously the objections to some of the periodicals banned are not on moral grounds.

Farmer-Laborites Adopt Party Planks

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 29 (AP)—Minnesota's dominant political party, the Farmer-Laborites, ended its two-day state convention early today by indorsing United States Senator Henrik Shipstead for reëlection after a prolonged fight and selecting a state ticket headed for the third time by Gov. Floyd B. Olson.

A 16-plank platform, described by party leaders as the most radical in its history and embracing a far-flung program of public ownership and conscription of business, coupled with demands for nationalization of credit and immediate repeal of the National Economy Act, also was approved.

Supporters of Congressman Francis H. Shoemaker, of Red Wing, who already has filed for the office now held by Senator Shipstead, fought valiantly to block indorsement by the convention of any candidate for the senatorship after their cause, embodied in a minority report of the nominating committee, was rejected.

Length, width, instep, waist, heel. Your shoe just can't be comfortable unless it fits all five points. But most shoes fit only two. So you have slipping heels, pinching here, looseness there—an unsightly, uncomfortable foot.

Now try Wilbur Coon Shoes. Ah! Their *Special Measurements* fit all five points—snugly. Your foot looks slender, graceful. There's real style! And a comfort that you haven't known for years. Learn this welcome truth for yourself. Try on a pair of Wilbur Coon Shoes at any of the dealers listed below.

A made-to-measure fit in ready-to-wear shoes. Dozens of styles, sizes 1 to 12 . . . AAAA to EEE $7.00 to $10.00 (No Extra Charge for Large Sizes)

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ALEXANDRA—Clings to the heel, instep and arch. Black or brown kid. $7.50.

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Atlanta, Ga.—Foot Health Shoppe, Inc., 110 Peachtree Arcade.
Baltimore, Md.—S. Dalsheimer & Bro., 213 N. Liberty St.
Bangor, Me.—Standard Shoe Store, 48 Main St.
Boston, Mass.—Crossett Shoe Store, 80 Boylston St.
Boston, Mass.—Ross Bros., Little Bldg., 80 Boylston St.
Boston, Mass.—Solby-Bayes Co., 51 West St.
Brattleboro, Vt.—Dunham Bros., Inc., 135 Main St.
Bridgeport, Conn.—Burns Walk Over Shop, 1042 Main St.
Brooklyn, N. Y.—Palter & Fitzgerald, 301 Livingston St.
Buffalo, N. Y.—L. N. Ellsworth, 1332 Jefferson Ave.
Buffalo, N. Y.—Hens & Kelly, Main and Mohawk.
Buffalo, N. Y.—F. J. Luedeman, 518 High St.
Concord, N. H.—Tonkin & Fraser, 63 N. Main St.
Erie, Pa.—M. A. Krug & Son, 1624 Peach St.
Harrisburg, Pa.—Moog Bros., 13 S. Third St.
Hartford, Conn.—Battey's Shoe Store, 1023 Main St.
Jamaica, L. I.—Allgaier Bros., 147-15 Jamaica Ave., Sutphin "L" Station.
Jersey City, N. J.—B. Grossman & Co., 342 Central Ave.
Lewiston, Me.—B. Peck Co.
Manchester, N. H.—John O. Morganstern, 1149 Elm St.
Newark, N. J.—Wilbur Coon Shoes, Inc., 34 Halsey St.
Newark, N. J.—Reimer's Style Arch Shop, 548 Springfield Ave.
Newark, N. J.—Wm. Storch, 421 Springfield Ave.
New Haven, Conn.—John P. Lund & Co., 845 Chapel St.
New York City—Arch Fame Corp., 16 West 37th St.
New York City—Bieber's Wilbur Coon Shoes, 2502 Grand Concourse.
New York City—Wilbur Coon Foot Comfort Shop, 42 E. 59th St.
New York City—Ellkay Shoe Store, Broadway at 180th.
New York City—Malkin & Schildkraut, 1704 1st Ave. at 88
New York City—Pedeveloper, Inc., 3843 Broadway at 160
New York City—Stein's Shoe Store, 3rd Ave., Cor. 66th.
Paterson, N. J.—Malools, 84 Broadway.
Philadelphia, Pa.—The Freeman Co., 1020 Chestnut St. and 3628 Germantown Ave.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Wm. M. Laird Co., 622 Liberty Ave., cor. Oliver.
Pittsfield, Mass.—Betters Shoe Store, 84 North St.
Portland, Me.—Davis & Cartland Co., 510 Congress St.
Providence, R. I.—Sterling Shoe Stores Co., 214 Weybosset St.
Quincy, Mass.—John Heffernan & Son., 1375 Hancock St.
Reading, Pa.—Pomeroy's, Inc.
Roanoke, Va.—Bush Flora Co.
Rochester, N. Y.—Leckingers, 43 Clinton Ave. N.
Schenectady, N. Y.—Philip Gould Est., 793 Albany St.
Scranton, Pa.—Lewis & Reilly, 112 Wyoming Ave.
Springfield, Mass.—West Shoe Co., 12 Vernon St.
Stamford, Conn.—F. W. Jerman, 295 Atlantic St.
Syracuse, N. Y.—W. H. Lynch Shoe Co., 401 S. Clinton St.
Trenton, N. J.—H. W. Antheil Co., 135 N. Broad St.
Washington, D. C.—Boyce & Lewis, Inc., 439-7th St. N. W.
Wilmington, Del.—M. Monaghan, 4th and Madison.
Worcester, Mass. — Special Measurement Bootery, 45 Pleasant St.
Yonkers, N. Y.—J. Cantor, 44 Palisade Ave.

Write for style book and name of nearest dealer. W. B. Coon Co., Rochester, N. Y.

YESTERDAY'S *Leisurely Tempo*
TO-DAY'S *Moderate Rates*
TO-MORROW'S *Conveniences*

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NEW YORK CITY
Direction M. J. FAUCHEY

ROOM with PRIVATE BATH $3.00-3.50-4.00
2 ROOM Suites BEGIN at $6.00

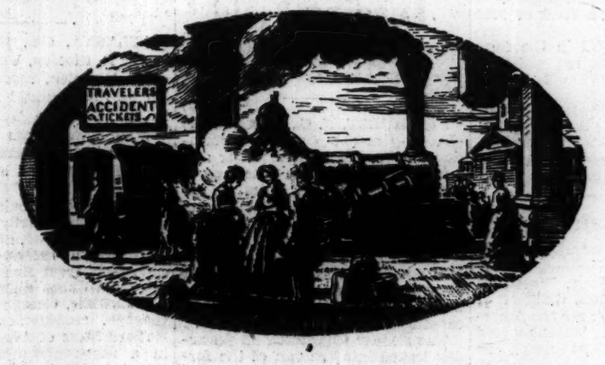
The Editor's Puzzle

284

The fire was started in the west room in a waste-basket, occupied by two girls reading & sewing, the chief's report, in which ~~he~~ stated that ~~having no hose connection, it was put out by~~ chemicals were used to extinguish the blaze.

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page.)

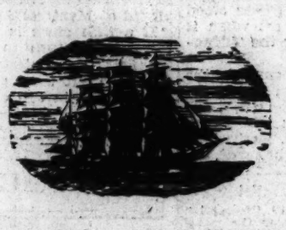
THE TRAVELERS



Progress of 70 Years

SEVENTY years ago, on April 1, 1864, the first accident insurance policy in America was issued by The Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut.

WHILE traveling in England in 1859, James G. Batterson, the founder of The Travelers, had conceived the idea of the Company. His home city, Hartford, was already famed as a center of fire and life insurance but in England he was offered a form of insurance of which he, with all of his insurance associations, had never heard—an accident ticket.



Instantly, he wondered why America shouldn't have a company offering similar insurance. As he rode on the English train and enjoyed the satisfaction of the insurance protection which the ticket provided—a substantial amount that had cost a few pence—he wondered why accident insurance shouldn't cover all the accidental hazards of life, as well as those of travel, and why policies shouldn't

be issued for a year instead of merely for a day or a few days.

Returning to the United States he found the business outlook decidedly unpropitious for his new project. He decided to wait.

But in 1863 he wearied of longer postponing his plans. He recognized that uncertainties always existed and determined to go ahead. The Travelers Insurance Company was chartered and issued its first insurance contract April 1, 1864.

TO its pioneer line of accident insurance The Travelers soon added life insurance, later liability. Through the creation of The Travelers Indemnity Company the various casualty insurance lines that cover loss of property were taken up: burglary, robbery, theft, steam boiler, plate glass, collision and machinery insurance; and, later, through The Travelers Fire Insurance Company, fire, windstorm and inland marine forms of insurance were added.

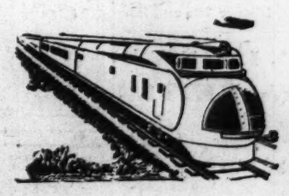
Besides being the pioneer in accident insurance, The Travelers Companies have been the first to insure automobiles. The first life insurance policy providing an income to the beneficiary instead of lump sum settlement was a Travelers contract.

The funds entrusted to The Travelers Companies have been invested conservatively. In 1933, $27,400,000 of U. S. Government bonds were added, making a total of $112,200,000, in addition to cash of over $18,000,000. The assets of The Travelers Companies are distributed as follows:

	Dec. 31, 1933
U. S. Government Securities	16.1%
Other Public Securities	12.3
Railway Securities	10.7
Public Utility Securities	10.5
Other Securities	5.6
First Mortgage Loans	13.5
Real Estate	5.5
Loans on Company's Policies	17.7
Cash on Hand and in Banks	2.7
Interest Accrued	1.4
Premiums Outstanding and Deferred	3.9
All Other Assets	.1
Total	100.0%

After seventy years of service to the American people, in good times and bad, The Travelers offers the benefits of wide experience, ample resources, and complete insurance service throughout the United States and Canada.

MORAL:
Insure in The Travelers



Additional information about The Travelers Companies is set forth in The Travelers Year Book for 1934. Copies will be supplied upon request.

THE TRAVELERS

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Hagenlacher Is Now Leading In Billiard Play

Holder of World Title in 1926-27 Defeats Hoppe at Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 29—Eric Hagenlacher of Germany, holder of the world 18.2 balkline title in 1926-27, took the lead in the international tournament here last night when he downed the veteran W. F. Hoppe of New York by the score of 400 to 113 in 14 innings. This was the German's second victory, while Hoppe's loss put him into a tie for second place with Kinrey Matsuyama of Japan and Welker Cochran of San Francisco, each having won one game and lost one. Ora C. Morningstar of San Diego has lost both of his games.

Hagenlacher won the lag but missed the opening shot while Hoppe scored 24 billiards. Hagenlacher took the lead in the next inning when he gathered a total of 79 and remained out in front from then on, scoring his best total of 138 in the eleventh inning. Hoppe's high was 77 which he counted in the twelfth frame. The score by innings:

Eric Hagenlacher—0 79 0 19 78 11 19f 0 16 0 138 14 13 14—400. High run—138. Innings—14. f—Foul, one point off.

W. F. Hoppe—24 0 3 0 2 0 1 0 1 2 0 77 3 —113. High run—77. Innings—13.

In the afternoon Welker Cochran of San Francisco, former 18.2 and three-cushion champion, triumphed over Ora C. Morningstar of San Diego, Calif., 400 to 230 in 13 innings. Cochran set the high run of the tournament thus far when he scored a total of 158 billiards in the second inning. Morningstar's best was 115, registered in the fourth.

Cochran won the bank but missed the opening shot, only to have his opponent do the same. He led at the end of the fifth inning 221 to 156, and five innings later needed only 20 more points to score his first victory. He was leading 380 to 229. It took three innings more to go out with runs of 15, 2 and 3. The score by innings:

Welker Cochran—0 158 11 52 0 61 2 77 9 10 15 2 3—400. High Run—158. Innings—13.

O. C. Morningstar—0 29 12 115 0 66 0 1 8 1 0 1—230. High Run—115. Innings—12.

Referee—Charles C. Peterson, St. Louis.

College Baseball Result

Virginia 8, University Club 5.

Restaurants

SIMSBURY, CONN.

The Pettibone Tavern

Look for the old Eagle Sign

Food and Lodging for Man and Motor on the College Highway Between Farmington and Simsbury 10 Miles from Hartford

A delightful old New England Inn, furnished with fine old Antiques. Excellent Cooking. Private bath with every Room. A nice place to stop or stay.

TELEPHONE:—SIMSBURY 283

WRENTHAM, MASS.

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Vanity Fair Tea Room
8 East 38th Street, near Fifth Avenue
Luncheon a la Carte Dinner $1.00

Colonia Tea Room
379 5th Avenue, near 35th
Luncheon and Tea
Closed Sundays

Jane Davies Distinctive
145 WEST 55TH STREET
Luncheon 11:30 to 2
Dinner 5:30 to 8
Circle 7-0176

Maison A. De Winter
36 West 48th Street
One of the best French table d'hôtes in town.
Handsome surroundings. Luncheons 75c, Dinners $1.25
Also à la Carte
Accommodations for private parties. Open Sundays.

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116 WEST 72ND STREET
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JAMAICA, L. I., N. Y.

THE TEA KETTLE
90-35 161 St., Jamaica, N. Y.
"A place where men as well as women can get a substantial meal."
Luncheon 35c and 45c
Dinners 60c
Sunday and Holiday Dinners 65 cents

BUFFALO, N. Y.

FAMOUS FOR FOOD
LAUBE'S CAFETERIA
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The Sign of the Rose Tea Shop
LUNCHEON · TEA · DINNER
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JACK CODY'S
A Cafe of Name
Individually percolated over Postum
319 Washington Street, nr. 6th

Yale's Rugby Team Wins First Match Of Bermuda Visit

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 29 (AP)—Yale's Rugby team opened its Easter-week visit to Bermuda successfully yesterday, defeating the Bermuda Rugby Club, 6 to 3. The Elis were hard pressed to win the match, watched by a large and colorful gallery, but they said afterward they had learned a lot from the encounter.

Preston, a former Leeds (Eng.) player, paved the way for the winning points three minutes before the end of the second half when he got away for a long run and was tackled in front of the goal. In the scrimmages that followed Brinley forced his way over the line to win the match.

After nip-and-tuck play in the early minutes, Yale got its first score 20 minutes after the game started. Bermuda won the toss and kicked off to the Eli half. Neither team gained much advantage until Roscoe punted the ball in front of the Bermuda goal. The Bermuda players, tackling well, forced the ball back, but Yale again pressed in an exciting session and Morton ultimately went over the line for a try. The place kick was unconverted.

It was a give-and-take game through the remainder of the half until Bermuda equalized the score with a penalty drop kick by Gill just before the period ended.

In the second half Yale kept the play in the Bermuda territory most of the time, the opposition breaking through spasmodically and without avail until Preston's run started the visitors on the road to their winning try.

Willke of Moline Takes Third Place

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEORIA, Ill., March 29—Edward Willke and Knute Anderson, Moline, Ill., took fourth position in the two-man event of the ABC yesterday when they crashed through 1265 pins. Willke collected 710 of the total with counts of 269, 236 and 205, while his partner toppled 555 with games of 168, 199 and 188.

The Moline boys had a chance to replace the two-man team leaders until the ninth frame of the final game when both encountered splits. Willke drew a 3—10 split which he missed for his only open in three games. His partner followed with a 7—8 split which he narrowly missed.

Willke landed in third position in the all-events with a total of 1924 pins.

He opened with 572 in the five-man event and followed with 710 in the two-man and 642 in the singles.

Paris Cleaners, Springfield, Ill., topped the 44 teams scheduled last night. Games of 941—950—1004 gave them a 2895 total and tenth place in the five-man event.

Endeavour Launching Scheduled for April 16

PORTSMOUTH, Eng., March 29 (AP)—Charles Nicholson, designer of the British challenger for the America's cup, Endeavour, yesterday said the big racing yacht would be launched April 16.

Endeavour is being built for T. O. M. Sopwith, British aviation magnate and yachting enthusiast. He has challenged for the famous international trophy through the Royal Yacht Squadron.

A new candidate for the rôle of defender, is being constructed at Bristol, R. I., to be christened the Rainbow. She is being built for a syndicate headed by Harold S. Vanderbilt, skipper of the last successful defender in 1930, Enterprise.

Rainbow will compete with Yankee and Weetamoe for the honor of defending the cup won by the America in 1850 and defended since against a long array of challengers.

Dartmouth Flects Hannah

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., March 29—Selden J. Hannah '35 of Berlin, N. H., was elected captain of the Dartmouth winter sports team at a meeting of the lettermen last night. Hannah has been a winter sports star for three years, and succeeds John A. Shea '34 of Lake Placid, N. Y., as leader. Shea, who did not compete this year, did not receive a letter, but received a gift from the squad as a token of appreciation. Hannah has been a consistent point-winner in the skiing events. He is a member of Green Key, Cabin and Trail as well as the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity.

Another Blackburn Elected

AMHERST, Mass., March 29 (AP)—Roger T. Blackburn '35 of Stoneham, Mass., was chosen yesterday to captain next year's varsity hockey team at Massachusetts State College. Blackburn played center and defense during the last season. James W. Blackburn '35 of Springfield, Mass., was recently elected varsity soccer captain for next season, but the boys are not related.

Amusements

BOSTON

TODAY FINE ARTS Cont. 1 to 11 P.M.
(ENG. TITLES) "POIL" (RED HEAD)
de CAROTTE"
— FRENCH TALKING FILM —
"MARVELOUSLY REAL"—N. Y. Times
Sat., 11 A. M., First Morning Program
"HAENSEL & GRETEL" on the Stage
FEATURING LOUISE BERNHARDT
All Seats Reserved Now at Box Office

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
METROPOLITAN OPERA
Mon., APRIL 2— (ONE WEEK)
Tickets now on sale at Box Office

SHUBERT — TONIGHT 8:30
SIGMUND ROMBERG'S
Great American Musical Romance
MY MARYLAND
Desiree Taber—Bartlett Simmons and 50 Others
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"Audience laughed practically from beginning to end of show."
—Burns Mantle, Daily News.
EDDIE DOWLING'S COMEDY HIT
Big Hearted Herbert
with J. C. NUGENT, Elisabeth RISDON
BILTMORE Thea., W. 47 St. Mts. Wed. and Sat.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

College and School Football Rules

WHEN we ran a By-Play about two weeks ago regarding college and school football teams playing under one and the same set of rules, we brought to light a situation which we did not realize existed and which promises to furnish some interesting developments during the next year or two. The By-Play was prompted by an announcement that schools belonging to a certain high school association were going to permit the throwing of a forward pass from any point behind the line of scrimmage. The college rules do not permit this.

High School Federation Draws Own Rules

It seems that the school organization going under the name of the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations is very much interested in the question of rules governing all lines of school athletic activities. It was founded in 1921, and now claims a membership of 24 state high school associations which control more than 10,000 high schools. The federation has had its own rules committee for the past two years, and it seems that these rules have been used by many high schools. At the present time there are five states which have officially adopted the federation rules, and another is expected to join them before next fall. The name of the rule book of the federation is "Official Interscholastic Rules."

Wants Representation on Rules Committee

Jack K. Lippert, editor of Scholastic Coach, has called our attention to the school federation and the reason why it is in the football rules making business. His letter states that the reason the federation has made its own rules is because the National Collegiate Athletic Association has declined to permit its having a member on the N. C. A. A. rules committee. The college organization has granted the school organization representation on the N. C. A. A. track and field rules committee and basketball committee, and permits it to help frame the N. C. A. A. swimming and diving rules. As the high schools play a greater amount of institutional football than do the colleges, they feel they should have a part in framing the rules for that sport.

Still Believe in One Rule Book

We still believe that it is for the best interest of football to have the colleges and schools playing under one code, and we are pleased to note that Mr. Lippert also believes it to be to the best advantage of football to use one rule book; but how to bring this about is the question. So far as we can learn, the federation is going to promulgate its own rules unless it is granted membership on the N. C. A. A. committee, and, judging from the past, such a grant appears to be out of the question. Should the time come, however, when the differences in college and high school rules become very decided, there is little question but what the two organizations would have to come to some mutual understanding. Each of the two organizations appears to be acting for what it believes to be the best interests of football as played by its respective members, and so long as this condition exists, there is every prospect of their seeing that football is properly governed.

* * *

Another Famous Record Ruling

It is reported that the Amateur Athletic Union is going to rule that William R. Bonthron is to share the new American indoor 1500-meter record of 3m. 52.3s, with Glenn V. Cunningham, although Cunningham was awarded first place and Bonthron second. We admit that sometimes the finishes in races are very, very close; but it is hard to get oneself worked up to the point where he can say that a runner who is far enough behind to be given second place can be credited with the same time as the first runner. Ralph Metcalfe was given the same record as Eddie Tolan for the 100-meter dash at the Olympic Games in 1932, although he was placed second. We do not get any more enthusiastic the second time this practice is adopted than we did the first time, and we still believe that if the two runners are not entitled to a dead heat, they are not entitled to the same time.

Carolina Pro Leading Field At Pinehurst

PINEHURST, N. C., March 29 (AP)—A 27-year-old Carolina professional with a brand-new putter and a score 5 under par was the man to beat as the final 36 holes of the thirty-second annual North and South open golf tournament started today.

He was Henry Picard of Charleston; the score was 137 for the first 36 holes of the event, and the putter was behaving well along the grained carpets of Pinehurst's sand greens.

The slender Charlestonian yesterday leaped into the van of the formidable competition when he returned a 68, 3 under par, to go with his 69 of the previous day.

Bill Mehlhorn, the stocky Louisville (Ky.) pro, who led at the end of the first day's play, dropped into a tie for second place with Mortie Dutra, the Detroit Spaniard, with 139.

Mehlhorn carded a 71 to go with his opening round 68. Dutra yesterday shot a sizzling 67 to pair with his first round 72.

George T. Dunlap Jr., the amateur champion, playing over his familiar home course, pulled up into a tie for fourth position with Tommy Armour of Detroit, with 141. W. H. (Wiffy) Cox of Brooklyn was a stroke behind with 142.

Vines Beats Tilden In Four-Set 45-Game Match

ALBANY, N. Y., March 29 (AP)—A capacity crowd of 3300 fans saw Ellsworth Vines defeat Bill Tilden in their professional tennis tour here last night, 10—8, 3—6, 6—3, 6—3.

The tall Californian was extended to the limit in the first set before gaining final point, and Tilden blazed through the second set for his only victory.

Keith Gledhill took the first set in his singles match with Alfred H. Chapin Jr., 6—3, and games stood at 6—6 in the second set when it was halted to allow for the Tilden-Vines encounter.

Vines and Gledhill teamed in the doubles to defeat Tilden and Bruce P. Barnes, 7—5, 6—2.

The rackets of Vines and Tilden were presented to Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, who was in a box seat.

Marian Miley Medalist

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 29 (AP)—Marian Miley of Lexington, Ky., won the medal in the qualifying round of the Augusta woman's invitation golf tournament with an 83, five over woman's par, yesterday. Her nearest rivals were Dorothy Richards of Weston, Mass., and Mrs. Charles Harbaugh of Cleveland, who were tied at 87's for runner-up honors. A stroke behind this pair came Isabel Ogilvie of Augusta with an 88. Another local player, Mrs. W. Ferris, was next in line with an 89. Deborah Verry of Worcester, Mass., and Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., were tied at 90. Ranking next in the qualifying round was Bernice Wall of Oshkosh, Wis., who turned in a 92. A stroke back of her was Peggy Wattles of Buffalo, N. Y., with 93. Betty Abernathy of Pittsburgh came in with a 94.

Moncton Beats Hamilton

TORONTO, March 29 (AP)—The Moncton Hawks, 1933 Allan Cup champions, had reached the final round of this year's playoffs today but only after a close call against the Hamilton Tigers. Two goals down after the first encounter of their two-game, total-goal series, the Tigers rallied to defeat Moncton 2 to 1 last night, but lost the round, 3 to 2. Moncton will play the Fort William Blue Shirts, western champions, in the finals, beginning Saturday. Inspired by the return of Red Farrell, defense player, Hamilton rallied to even the series score in the second period, but yielded in the third.

Three Captains At Penn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 29—Three varsity sports captains were elected at the University of Pennsylvania yesterday. Edgar Cambere '35 of Mount Vernon, N. Y., was chosen to lead the boxing team; Charles L. Moore Jr. '35 of Plainfield, N. J., will captain the wrestling team, and John E. Kellberg '35 of Harrisburg will lead his water polo team. Cambere is a 135-pound boxer; Moore competes in the 126-pound class in wrestling, while Kellberg plays a backfield position in water polo.

Stoefen Reaches The Third Round

ATLANTA, Ga., March 29 (AP)—Lester R. Stoefen, United States indoor champion, seeded No. 1, won his first and second-round matches in the Biltmore Tennis Club invitation lawn tennis tournament in straight sets yesterday while the other favorites had a similarly easy time.

The young collegian from California defeated Molly Williamson of Atlanta, 6—4, 6—1, and then played and won a second-round match, 6—3, 6—2, from Red Williamson of Atlanta without much effort.

Meanwhile, George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago, seeded No. 3, swamped Howard Moss of Atlanta, 6—1, 6—0, in a first-round clash. Bryan M. Grant Jr. of Atlanta, seeded No. 2, beat James Robinson of the Emory University tennis team, 6—3, 6—2, in his first-round match and then overwhelmed Harry Ault of Atlanta, 6—1, 6—2.

J. Gilbert Hall of Orange, N. J., who opened his campaign with a victory Tuesday, defeated Reg Fleet of Atlanta, 6—3, 6—3. Rall is seeded No. 4.

Stanley Cup Playoff Series Is Announced

DETROIT, March 29 (AP)—Frank Calder, president of the National Hockey League, announced last night that the first two games of the final Stanley Cup playoff series would be played next Tuesday and Thursday on the home ice of the league champions, either Detroit or Toronto.

Detroit's Red Wings and the Toronto Maple Leafs will decide the league title Friday in the fifth game of their series, which was tied up by Toronto's 5-to-1 victory last night.

If Chicago's Black Hawks gain the expected victory over the Montreal Maroons in their "semifinal" series, the third and fourth games will be played at Chicago Sunday, April 8 and Tuesday, April 10. If the Maroons should win, these games will be played at Montreal April 7 and 9.

If a fifth game is necessary, the teams will return to the scene of the first two contests. In previous years the last three games all have been played in one city.

Toronto Leafs Even Up Series Against Detroit

Score 5-1 Victory in Fourth Game—Chicago Beats Maroons 3-0

National Hockey League Title Playoff

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	2	0	2	10	12	4
Toronto	2	0	2	12	10	4

(Three out of five games.)

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, March 29 — Toronto Maple Leafs stayed in the running for the National Hockey League championship in no uncertain manner here last night. They crushed Detroit Red Wings, 5 to 1, to make it two straight over the locals, and sent the title series into a fifth game. It will be played here tomorrow night.

Toronto	Detroit
Bell, Jackson, Cotton, lw	rw, Wiseman, Aurie, Carson
Thoms, Primeau, Blair, c	c, Pettinger, Weiland, Goodfellow
Doraty, Kilrea, Conacher, Sands, rw	lw, Starr, Sorrell, Lewis, Emms
Horner, Day, ld	rd, Williams, Graham
Clancy, Levinsky, rd	ld, Buswell, Young
Hainsworth, g	g, Cude

Score—Toronto 5, Detroit 1. Goals—Primeau 2, Conacher, Sands, Jackson for Toronto; Weiland for Detroit. Assists—Doraty, Cotton, Primeau, Blair, Conacher for Toronto; Goodfellow for Detroit. Officials—A. O. Smith and J. A. Cleghorn. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Stanley Cup Playdowns (Semifinal)

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst
Chicago	1	0	0	3	0
Montreal	0	0	1	0	3

(Two games, total goals.)

MONTREAL, March 29 (AP)—The Chicago Black Hawks scored their second surprising victory on Montreal ice in the National Hockey League playoffs last night, turning back the Maroons, 3 to 0, in the first game of their semifinal series. The Hawks carry their three-goal margin into the second clash of the two-game, total goal series, which will be completed at Chicago Sunday.

Chicago	Maroons
Thompson, lw	rw, Ward
Romnes, c	c, Smith
March, rw	lw, Northcott
Conacher, ld	rd, Wentworth
Jenkins, rd	ld, Mackenzie
Gardiner, g	g, Kerr

Chicago spares—Abel, Sheppard, Couture, Goldsworthy, Cook, Gottselig, McFadyen, Trudel, Coulter. Maroon spares—Frew, Evans, Trottier, Haynes, Robinson, Starr, Blinco, Kilrea, Cain.

Score—Chicago 3, Montreal 0—Goals Romnes, Thompson, McFadyen. Assists—Romnes, Thompson, Gottselig. Officials—Dr. F. L. McCurry and Eusebe Daigneault. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Oxford Golfers Beat Cambridge, 8½ to 6½

FORMBY, Eng., March 29 (AP)—Cambridge may be able to defeat Oxford in other sports but the Oxonians, if their fifth straight team victory is taken as a guide, are the masters of the light blue on the golf course.

They won five and halved another of the 10 singles matches yesterday to score 8½ points to 6½. In the foursomes play Tuesday the Oxonians won, 3 to 2. The summaries:

Wallace, Cambridge, defeated Morrice, Oxford, 6 and 5.

Pennink, Oxford, defeated Rowell, Cambridge, 1 up.

Jamieson, Cambridge, defeated Moss, Oxford, 1 up.

Brown, Oxford, and Nielson, Cambridge, halved.

McGill, Cambridge, defeated Knox, Oxford, 1 up.

Robinson, Oxford, defeated Carr, Cambridge, 3 and 2.

Duncan, Oxford, defeated Law, Cambridge, 7 and 6.

Johnson, Oxford, defeated Lyon, Cambridge, 2 and 1.

Muraham, Cambridge, defeated Mitchell-Innes, Oxford, 2 up.

De Quincey, Oxford, defeated Ellis, Cambridge, 11 and 10.

Three New Six-Meters For American Waters

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 29—The United States team to compete for the British-American Cup will be chosen from a group of 11 six-meter racing yachts listed for competition this summer. The cup event is scheduled to be held off Oyster Bay in September.

Three new boats will be found among those competing this summer. They will be the Jack, building at Nevins Yard, City Island, for J. Seward Johnson; a boat listed for the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club, which may be sailed by P. J. Roosevelt and H. B. Anderson, and the Erne, being constructed for H. F. Whiton from his own designs.

The Seawanhaka racer and the Jack will be turned out according to the plans of Olin J. Stephens 2d, of the Sparkman and Stephens firm.

Sporting Around the Hub

BOSTON'S baseball public was dealt a severe blow late yesterday afternoon when the news came north that Walter "Rabbit" Maranville, the little "pepperbox" second baseman of the Braves, had met with a mishap. In crossing home plate with the Braves' tying run in the eighth inning of an exhibition game against the Yankees at St. Petersburg, Rabbit crashed into Norman Kies, a rookie catcher, and when the dust had settled, the popular veteran lay stretched out on the ground with his left leg fractured in two places. It was said this morning that Maranville might be back in uniform before the middle of the coming campaign; but even if the Rabbit should return to the game before the end of the season, it is unlikely that he will be able to play up to the high standard he has set in the past.

* * *

Technology's 150-pound crew will meet Cornell and Yale at Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, on April 28, it was learned. For the first time yesterday it was announced that Cornell has definitely decided to enter the race. Tech and Yale are alone in the varsity race.

* * *

Members of the Yale Coaches Club will visit Cambridge on Saturday to pay a return visit to the Harvard coaches who were their guests in New Haven a year ago. Thirty-five Yale members will leave New Haven on Saturday morning on a special bus, arriving at Soldiers Field at noon and remaining in Cambridge and Boston until Sunday noon. Members of the two coaches clubs will have lunch at the Harvard Varsity Club on Saturday at 1 o'clock. The afternoon will be devoted to various sports activities. There will be a dinner at 7 o'clock at the Varsity Club and the remainder of the evening will be devoted to indoor games. The Yale coaches will stay at the Hotel Manger.

* * *

Included in the Yale delegation will be Malcolm Farmer, director of athletics; "Ducky" Pond, head varsity football coach; Earle Neale, backfield coach; Denny Myers, line coach, and Ivan Williamson, end coach. Dr. Mal Stevens, former head coach, will be in the party as well as Stuart Scott, who will coach the Yale junior varsity eleven next fall.

* * *

Fred Ostermueller, the tall left-handed pitcher who wore the uniform of the Rochester Red Wings last season, has apparently made good with the Boston Red Sox at Sarasota. Although "wild" at times, Ostermueller has shown Manager Bucky Harris a world of "stuff" and is almost certain to be retained through the coming campaign.

* * *

Entries for the annual B. A. A. Marathon continue to arrive at the clubhouse on Exeter Street. Yesterday, six other plodders sent in their blanks, to bring the total list to date to 12. Johnny Semple of Beverly, Clovis Bourdelais of Brockton, Paul Miller of Boston, Robert Willouer of Philadelphia, Robert Bowers of Albany and Cecil Hill of Beverly are those who entered yesterday.

* * *

Walter E. "Stonewall" Jackson, the veteran announcer who has called out "Batteries for today's game" at Fenway Park off and on since 1903, was relieved of his duties yesterday. General Manager Eddie Collins of the Red Sox sent a telegram to Jackson informing him that he was sorry but a new announcer will be appointed.

Memphis to Stage Pro Tennis Tourney

By the Associated Press

Memphis, Tenn., March 29

THE United States Professional Tennis Association tournament will be held here July 8-15. The announcement was made today by Dr. Richmond McKinney, of the Memphis Country Club, following receipt of a letter from Bill Tilden in New York advising him of the action of the association's tournament committee.

Winston F. C. Guest Stars in Eastern Indoor Polo Play

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 29—The Optimists captured the second game in the eastern indoor polo high-goal championship series yesterday at Squadron A Armory to tie the score, by defeating New York Athletic Club, 12 to 9, in spite of a handicap of two goals. Winston F. C. Guest, only 10-goal handicap player in the game, lived up to his reputation by scoring seven of the Optimists goals. This makes a third game necessary to decide what team shall be the Chicago representative of the East, in the national championship.

Clarence Combs, recently raised to six goals, failed to live up to his reputation except in the final period when he scored twice.

In the junior series the team of the first division from Fort Hamilton scored over Philadelphia indoor polo club, 14 to 5½, in the fourth of the first round games. The losers received four goals by handicap, but the officers made this up in the first session, and led all the way.

Sectional Junior Championship —First Round

First Division	Philadelphia
No. 1—Maj. C. B. Lyman	George Sigel
No. 2—Lieut. H. W. Kiefer	George Burns
Back—Lieut. W. A. Sackman	John Borns

Score—First Division 14, Philadelphia 5½. Goals—First Division—Kiefer 6, Sackman 6, Lyman 3, penalty 1; Philadelphia —Sigel 2, J. Burns 2, handicap 4. Fouls—First Division—Sackman 3, Lyman; Philadelphia—Sigel 3, J. Burns 2. Referee—Thomas Brady. Time—Four 7½m. periods.

Eastern Senior Championship Second Match

Optimists	N. Y. A. C.
No. 1—J. H. Phipps	W. G. Reynolds
No. 2—W. P. C. Guest	Clarence C. Combs Jr.
Back—M. S. Phipps	Arthur S. Borden

Score—Optimists 12, New York A. C. 9. Goals—Guest 7, M. S. Phipps 3, J. H. Phipps 2, pony 1 for Optimists; Combs 4, Reynolds 3, Borden, by handicap 2 for New York A. C. Fouls—M. S. Phipps 2 for Optimists; A. C. Reynolds, Combs for New York A. C. Referee—Thomas Brady. Time—Four 7½m. periods.

Eileen Beresford And E. P. Field Impressive

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 29—Eileen Beresford and E. P. Field Jr., the Short Hills pair, made an impressive début in the metropolitan mixed doubles squash racquets championship at Heights Casino, when they defeated Mr. and Mrs. Eugene L. Maxwell, Nassau Country Club, 15—4, 15—8, 15—4. Miss Beresford was especially effective, standing up to Maxwell's hardest shots, and scoring several service aces. They received a default in the first round.

The best battle of the day brought Mrs. Rogers Dunn, Junior League, and A. G. Thacher Jr. of the Harvard Club champion team against Margaret Bostwick, Sleepy Hollow, and D. B. McElroy, Princeton Club. Only brilliant play by Thacher in the later games saved his team from defeat, as the others led at 2 games to 1. The score: 15—11, 10—15, 15—17, 15—8, 15—13.

In the third battle, Frieda Scharman of the home club, paired with R. E. McCormick, Harvard Club, scored over Mr. and Mrs. Francis Plimpton, 15—9, 15—5, 15—13. Only in the last game were the pair from the Cosmopolitan Club and Racquet & Tennis Club, able to make any stand against McCormick, who dominated the play of his team.

Players to Compete For Places on Canada's Team

OTTAWA, March 29 (AP)—A competition among the ranking players from all sections of Canada will decide the makeup of the 1934 Canadian Davis Cup team, according to an announcement by Philip D. Lyons, president of the Canadian Lawn Tennis Association. Three players will be chosen for the team after the trials and one of them will be named instead of having a non-playing captain as in previous years.

The place where the trials will be held has not been decided but they probably will start sometime after May 10 and the team will leave for its encounter with the United States about May 17. The United States-Canada matches are scheduled for Wilmington, Del., May 24, 25 and 26. Among the possible candidates are Dr. J. A. (Jack) Wright Jr., T. O. Ryall, B. Hocking, Walter Martin, Gilbert Nunns, Marcel Rainville, Laird Watt and Bobby Murray

Evelyn Hall to Compete

NEW YORK, March 29 (AP)—Evelyn Hall of Chicago, national indoor hurdle champion, decided to retire last year, but she did so well in a trial at the central track championships a few days ago that she has entered the nationals to be held in Brooklyn April 14. She heads a strong team from the Lincoln Park Athletic Association, which includes Annette Rogers, national 100 and 200-meter and running high jump champion; Nan Gindele, national basketball throw titleholder and world record holder; Grace Felmuth, central shotput champion, and Evelyn Ferrara, all-around star. All of them were on the Illinois Women's A. C. team which won the national team title last spring.

Football at Dartmouth

HANOVER, March 29 (AP)—Spring football at Dartmouth ended for a 12-day period yesterday when Earl (Red) Blaik, new head coach, suspended practice until after the Easter vacation, which ends on April 10. The Indian football candidates have been working out for the past 10 days in the alumni gymnasium under the various group coaches. Because of the cramped quarters, which they shared with the baseball and track squads, no team play was attempted. Blaik has high hopes that he will be able to take his squad, which now numbers 128, outdoors when they return to Hanover.

Blackbeard Wins First Race

NASSAU, Bahamas, March 29 (AP)—Charles Arteaga, sailing his Blackbeard, yesterday won the first race for the Royal Nassau Sailing Club's King's Cup. Lewis Your was second in the Corsair.

Birmingham Wins 3 to 0

BIRMINGHAM, Eng., March 29 (AP)—Birmingham yesterday defeated Leicester City, 3 to 0, in a fixture of the first division of the English Football League.

Fencers Club Wins U. S. Epée Championship

Defeats N. Y. A. C. Team 5½ to 3½ in Final for Saltus Cup

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 29—The Fencers Club has captured the United States senior épée team championship for the third year in a row, defeating the New York Athletic Club trio in the final round on the Saltus Fencing Club stripes, by the score of 5½ to 3½. The winning team received gold medals and also the J. Sanford Saltus Cup.

Lieut. Thomas J. Sands, recent winner of the national épée individual title; Lieut. Gustave M. Heiss and Tracy Jackel, former Princeton University star, made up the winning team. They defeated the representatives of the Saltus Fencing Club, 5 to 0, in the preliminary round. The summary:

United States Senior Epée Team Championship

Preliminary Round

The Fencers Club 5, Saltus F. C. 0.

Lieut. Thomas J. Sands defeated Marcel Bramerel, 3—1, and August von Munchhausen, 3—0; Lieut. Gustave M. Heiss defeated von Munchhausen, 3—1, and Walter Retayack, 3—0; Tracy Jaeckel defeated Retayack, 3—0.

N. Y. A. C. 4½, University F. C. 3½

George W. Thompson Jr., New York A. C., defeated Max Kapner, 3—0, and Philip Lubart, 3—0, and double-touched with Jose de Capriles; Lieut. Fred R. Weber, New York A. C., defeated de Capriles, 3—1, and Kapner, 3—0; Jean V. Grombach, New York A. C., defeated Lubart, 3—2; Lubart defeated Weber, 3—2; de Capriles defeated Grombach, 3—1, and double-touched with Thompson; Kapner defeated Grombach, 3—2.

Final Round

The Fencers Club 5½, N. Y. A. C. 3½

Jaeckel defeated Weber, 3—2, and Grombach, 3—2; Sands defeated Grombach, 3—0, and Thompson, 3—2; Heiss defeated Weber, 3—2, and double-touched with Grombach; Weber defeated Sands, 3—2; Thompson defeated Heiss, 3—0, and Jaeckel, 3—2; Grombach double-touched with Heiss.

Exhibition Baseball Results

By the Associated Press

Atlanta (S. A.) 4, Cincinnati 2d 2.
Boston (N.) 3, New York (A.) 3.
Chicago (A.) 16, Chicago (N.) 7.
Cincinnati (N.) 4, Boston (A.) 3.
Cleveland (A.) 4, Washington (A.) 3.
House of David 10, Philadelphia (A.) 7.
New York (N.) 5, Buffalo (I.) 1.
Pittsburgh (N.) 12, Hollywood 10.

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Mountaineering as a Sport

MOUNTAINEERING, as a sport, is a little less than a hundred years old, but guiding has been a well-organized occupation since the Middle Ages, when travelers journeying to and from Italy required aid in crossing the Alps. In the mid part of the last century men lost their fear of the mountains and eager hearts and hardy spirits were challenged to conquer them. Rock and ice and snow massed in gaunt forbidding grandeur, were thought of no longer as barriers between countries, but as testing grounds for skill and strength. One mountain after another, the impregnability of which had been long established, was conquered. A race of Alpine heroes arose and the sport of climbing was born, growing sturdily as its tales sifted into legend, then took root in literature. A technique was developed for the guides. Guiding became a chosen calling.

The Swiss guides are a noble breed—fearless, gay, trustworthy. Growing up in the mountains, they know the conditions imposed by ice and snow, the habits of rocks, the mercurial manner of the weather, almost before they know how to read and write. Scrambling over the high Alpine pastures in charge of herds of cattle and goats, climbing the peaks as a holiday task, they are on intimate terms with their own mountains before they apply for a license to guide over them. The certificate is given when the applicant passes a rigorous examination, much of which is as concerned with meteorology and first aid as it is with ice-craft and rock work. Thereafter the guides are supervised by the Swiss Alpine Club and cantonal authorities, with fixed fees and regulations governing their work.

A Baedeker for Switzerland will give the information relative to a guide's duties and the names of the guides in the different towns and villages. Every guide has his book which must be signed by the members of each party he conducts on any recognized climb. These Führer-Buchs, written in English, French, German, Italian and occasionally other languages, constitute international documents of approval. Often a climber has such faith in his guide that he takes the same one all over Switzerland, sometimes all over the world; but, for the most part, the guides act locally.

Once, standing with Gempeler on a peak in the Oberland, he pointed out the Matterhorn, vaguely discernible in the distance; "Some day I will stand there," he said, voicing a deep desire.

"Will you guide us on the Matterhorn—next year, perhaps?" we asked.

"Nay, nay," he said quietly; "you must have a guide from Zermatt for that."

Gempeler knew the Oberland; elsewhere he would climb himself, but not with others in his charge.

* * *

No profession boasts more discreet followers than that of the mountain guides. They never attempt what they have not full confidence in doing; safekeeping is their code, height achieving is incidental. A guide may refuse to climb if the ascent seems foolhardy or the weather dubious; but, once on the heights, he is morally obligated to do all—even to the sacrifice of his own life—for those in his charge. This same obligation extends to any climber in difficulties in the guide's vicinity.

Once, crossing a glacier in fairly treacherous weather with Gempeler as our guide, we met a lone man making toward a near-by peak. Gempeler was agitated and tried to dissuade the man from his climb; failing which, he gave him sound advice. Gempeler's relief was great when we met the man that evening at the S. A. C. hut. But, had difficulties arisen for him and a signal or call for help been sent out, Gempeler would have been obliged to see us to safety and then go to the stranger's aid.

A guide's equipment is simple. Most important are the heavily nailed leather boots, which will assure him his foothold on rock or ice; next is the rope of strong manila cord, every inch of which he has tested before taking on a climb. His ice ax, or pickel, is a useful tool. In ordinary work it serves as a walking stick; on rock or ice its spiked end will find a grip where the hand cannot; and up an ice slope its adze-like blade will cut steps where no other foothold can be made. A stout, framed rucksack completes the equipment.

* * *

To climb a mountain is equivalent to setting out on a military expedition. One morning we set out with Gempeler hours before dawn. The stars burned in a midnight sky; and, save for an occasional cowbell tinkling and the ring of our nailed boots on the stones, there was no sound. Gempeler had given us our instructions—eagerly, obediently, we followed him as he set the pace, a brisk one. Free and gay, but silent in the darkness, we walked for an hour until the path began rising steeply and we were taking off leather jackets, crowding them into our rucksacks. Our pace slackened, our guide's did not. In another hour the darkness began to show a thin sifting of light; a purplish glow hung over the pines, lightened, and outlined before us the serrated wall of rock we would soon be scaling. The air became moist and fresh and sweet, sounds rose from the valley—of birds and animals and human activity. A streak of light flashing on the path signaled day; turning for a moment, we saw the sun bathed in color, slowly lifting itself out of mists and above mountain peaks. Then we hurried after Gempeler to the mountain before us, now a turret reaching up to the sky, a tall tower washed in a flood of amber light.

Four hours after our start, we reached the hut where Gempeler had said we would rest; heavy rucksacks were heaved off, hot faces bathed in stream water, bars of chocolate were broken. Gempeler was all smiles as he pointed out the peaks, especially our own, its summit still two hours away. The halt was short. Gempeler's bronzed face became serious as he uncoiled the rope and looped it about us, one by one, giving us brief succinct directions as he did so. As roped climbers, there were two things we had always to be sure of—what the one in front was doing and what the one behind was doing. Men are not independent units on the mountains; tney are linked in a living cordon of mutual safekeeping.

* * *

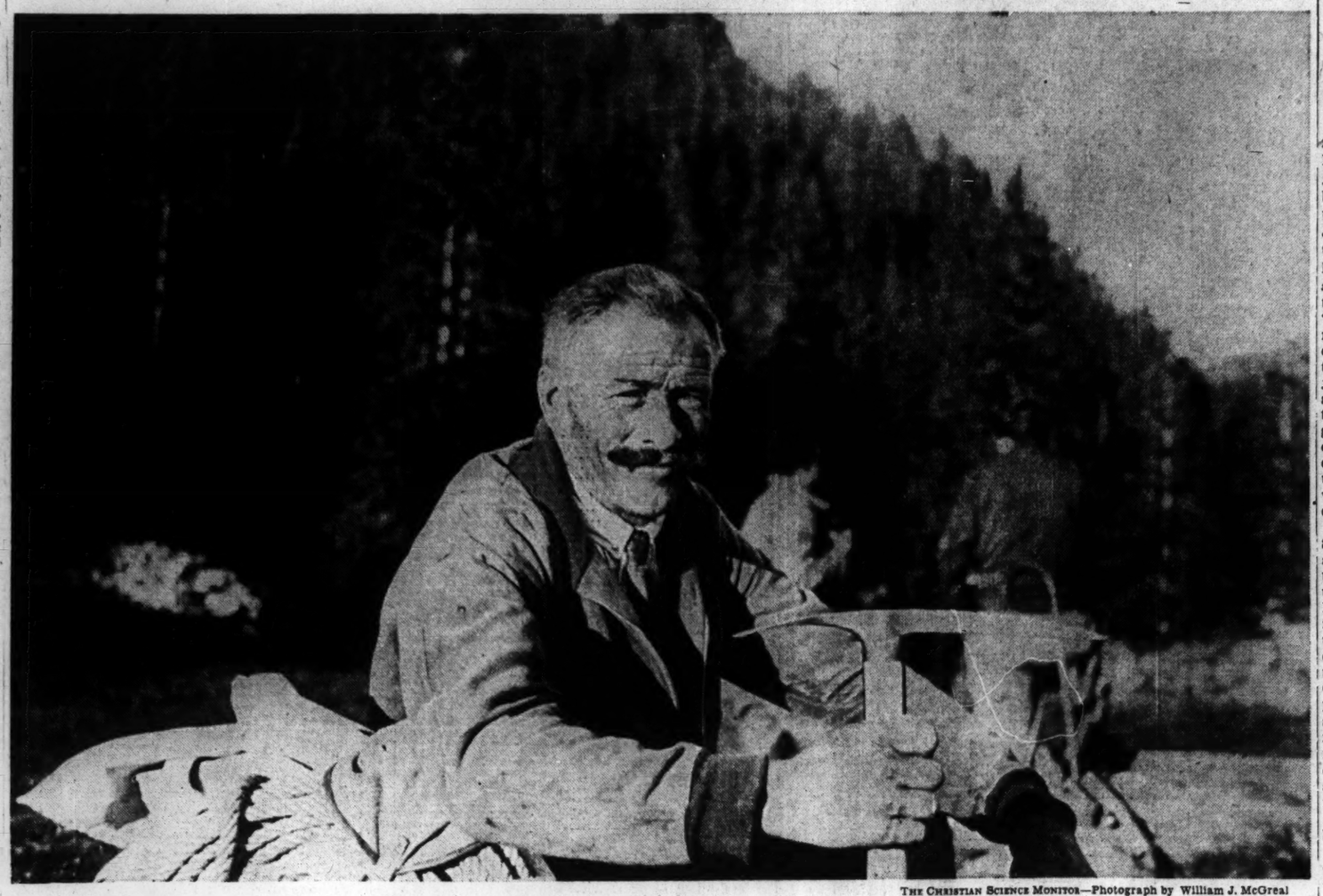
Vigilant and calm, the rope tight about his waist, Gempeler led the way; his pickel was grasped in his right hand, ready to be swung into use if a hold were needed. Gymnastic skill was not enough for rock work. Every handhold counted, every foothold was important; these once decided on, adhesion to them meant greatest celerity. In difficult places Gempeler tested each rock carefully before he trusted it with his weight. He seemed to have no relation to his heavy hob-nailed boots, as he made his way lightly up the mountain he knew so well, confident in the rocks themselves, in his own judgment, and in the rope every foot of which he knew could hold our combined weight. Like a squirrel up a tree, he darted up a *cheminée*, a cleft in the rock; yet, when we started after him, no place could be seen where foot or hand might secure their holds. "Courage, courage," Gempeler's silence was broken as he gazed down on us. Then, pointing to one tiny ledge after another, he showed the way the ascent could be made. "Courage" came with a slight pull from his end of the rope as one by one we joined him.

The day was blazing by the time we stood on the peak. Unbelievably we looked around, but there was nothing higher. For this one moment, all our toil—a kingdom for a farthing! Suddenly Gempeler had become a different being, smiling, deft, joyous, he loosed us from the rope and looped it into a coil; then to each one he made a handsome compliment, shaking our hands and saying: "Guet g'macht, bravo!" But what had we done? Nothing but to win an aerial summit and with a gesture of triumph include the visible world! We felt mighty spirits and shared Gempeler's enthusiasm. Something had happened to us; we could never be quite the same again; pitting ourselves against the mountains, plumbing our strength, our courage, we had grown taller, freer. Human living had been epitomized in a few hours' toil, climaxed in a moment of glorious dominion.

* * *

Gempeler was emptying his rucksack; we did likewise, and soon held high festival with eggs and bread and tea. Our descent was made slowly. Gempeler laughed and joked, showed us where edelweiss and the sweet-smelling Männertreu bloomed; watched as we scrambled to get some, then disappeared only to return with his hands filled with a dozen varieties of Alpine flora. Every few minutes we sat down while Gempeler pointed out peaks, telling us tales of their ascents; he knew them all well, for twenty-five years he had been guiding on them. We lingered over our luncheon, we lingered through the lower pastures, we made our last stop by a drinking trough in the valley with pines darkling around us and the mountains above looking strange and mysterious again. The serious intent, the responsibility had gone long ago from Gempeler's face; in their stead shone satisfaction in his own good work, joy over one more mountain climbed, pride in us—his three neophytes.

B. Y.



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To a Skylark

Ethereal minstrel! pilgrim of the sky!
Dost thou despise the earth where cares abound?
Or, while the wings aspire, are heart and eye
Both with thy nest upon the dewy ground?
Thy nest which thou canst drop into at will,
Those quivering wings composed, that music still!
Leave to the nightingale her shady wood;
A privacy of glorious light is thine;
Whence thou dost pour upon the world a flood
Of harmony, with instinct more divine;
Type of the wise who soar, but never roam;
True to the kindred points of Heaven and home!

—WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, Poems.

Constable's Influence on French Art

John Constable was forty-eight years of age in 1824, a memorable year in the history of landscape painting. A date to be remembered is 1824, for in that year Constable's "Hay Wain" was hung in the French Salon. That picture, which is now in the National Gallery, marked an epoch in landscape art.

Reams have been written about the influence of "The Hay Wain" upon French art, by critics who are all for Constable, by critics who are complimentary but temperate; and by critics who are lukewarm and almost resentful of the place claimed for Constable as protagonist of nineteenth century landscape art. A guerilla critical warfare has also raged around the influence of Turner. Constable and Turner! Most modern landscape painters have, at one time or another, learnt from these two great pioneers, Turner is more potent today, but his influence took longer to assert itself. It was not until 1870 that Monet visited London to be dazzled by the range and splendour of Turner at the National Gallery. Forty-six years had passed since "The Hay Wain" was exhibited at the Salon. In that half century the Barbizon School, those great men of 1830, Corot, Rousseau, Millet, Daubigny, Troyon, Diaz, and the rest had come to fruition. Constable has been claimed as their parent. Thore, the French critic, who wrote under the name of G. W. Burger, affirms that Constable was the *point de depart* of the Barbizon School; but Albert Wolff, another eminent French critic, was not of that opinion. Thore, writing in 1863, also said that although Constable had stimulated in France a school of painting unrivalled in the modern world, he had had no influence in his own country, a far too sweeping statement.

The truth about Constable's influence on French art would seem to be midway between the opinions of Thore and Wolff. That Constable's exhibits at the Salon of 1824, which included two smaller landscapes besides "The Hay Wain," did arouse extraordinary interest, and did have a potent influence on French landscape art, there is no shadow of doubt. So impressed was Delacroix with the naturalness, the freshness, and the brightness of Constable's pictures at the 1824 Salon, that, after studying them he completely repainted his "Massacre of Scio" in the four days that intervened before the opening of the exhibition; and the following year Delacroix visited London eager to see more of Constable's work. . . .

In 1824 "The Hay Wain" was a fresh vision, very new and arresting. Why? Simply because Constable returned to nature and painted nature. Again and again has this happened in the history of art from the time of Giotto onwards. The little men falter on, copying one another, "studying pictures only," in Constable's phrase; the public accepts their wooden performances as true art; then the great man arises, often a very simple, straight-thinking, modest man like this John Constable, and the great man does nothing more miraculous than just to use his own eyes; he refuses to be dictated to by others as to what he should see and do, and lo! the world looks at what he has done, and either rejects him altogether (for a time), or says, "Here is a genius. Let us make much of him."

—From "Constable," by C. LEWIS HIND. (London: T. C. & E. Jacks.)

The Castle at Corfe

It wanted but one day more to end the year when I was last in Corfe and went again to see the great castle.

We came to it in the best manner, that is to say on foot, and had our introductory view of it coming down the hill from Kingston where there is a gap in the trees beside the road.

I think there is no better place in England to realize what a castle, such as this was, meant to ordinary folk in the days when castles were castles. To every man for miles around, straightening his back a moment from digging or lifting his eyes as he turned his horses at the end of a furrow, this was strength, overwhelming, as they knew strength in those days.

From where we stood we looked across the valley, through two miles or so of winter air, to the further line of the Purbeck Hills. In the midst was the upland of Corfe Common in December dress, its bracken dead and sodden brown, its gorse alive and very dark green. Those further hills a range of steep chalk downs coated with turf, are cut at one point as though a giant had taken a vast spadeful out of them, cast half of it away and dumped the rest in the gap. On the dump, Corfe Castle is built.

That it can still, even in its utter ruin, reach out with a suggestion of power across these two miles of Dorset valley, is just one of the reasons why my thoughts have roamed about it ever since I was a child, although I have not, I believe, actually visited it above six times in my life.

We came at length into the little town which crouches in the castle's protection and so into the market square where even the roofs are of stone. One reaches the castle almost secretly from a corner of this square, and then by way of a little alley leading suddenly onto a narrow bridge over a very deep moat. It is as though a knife had cut the ramparts from the backs of the town houses.

The main gateway has two splendid drum-towers, leaning at perilous and uncertain angles above the moat, but gate and portcullis have given place to a turnstile. Thus history repeats itself, for you only gain entrance by paying money—the method employed by those who last besieged the place when all other attempts had failed.

There are great gaps in the surrounding wall. Parts of it tumbled headlong down the terrific slope when, at the order of the victorious Parliament after the end of the Civil War, the castle was "sleighted." Great pits were dug under the foundations and barrels of gunpowder exploded there.

Two walls of the keep still stand, tall and lone, eighty feet above the very summit of the castle hill. High, high up on one of them you can see the outline of a fireplace and chimney and the line of a floor can be guessed at. What richly dressed figures stood before that great chimneypiece, warming their hands? What small boy ran across to peer up the chimney and see the sky astonishingly framed in soot at the top?

On the extreme west of the fortifications there is a broken tower with the remnant of a spiral stair, the stone treads worn by other feet than have walked in these last three centuries. Looking out from here you have a sense of being almost suspended in midair so steep is the drop below. All England seems merged into an indeterminate horizon to the north.

Crossing to the other or eastern side of the Inner Ward you can look through one of the loopholes, made for use with the longbow, and down onto the road squirming through the narrow pass at the foot of the hill. A motorcoach, of about the size of a beetle, hurries along it from Bournemouth and fifty faces are turned up at the great height which overawes their way.

And then it occurred to me that now, perhaps, is the happiest time that the castle has ever had: now, when parties of chattering moderns bring the only voices it hears any outcry from; now, when looking at it from the road or the little town or the hills it was built to watch, nobody sees anything in those towers and ramparts save dignity, or says anything save: "How fine it looks."

It is not always good to know too much about the past. A. I.

The Editor of Godey's

It was this desire to serve her public, rather than any wish to function as the purveyor of news, this feeling of editorial responsibility, that caused the lady editor to keep her readers informed of happenings pertaining to the settlement of the West. . . .

But even at the height of the Gold Rush, when *Godey's* was advising that the most accurate trail maps were those prepared and published by one S. A. Mitchell, especially that of "Texas, comprising as it does the whole of Oregon and nearly all of California," the magazine asserted that not this most precious of all metals, not even a vein of the yellow ore, though it were six times six hundred miles long, was the real treasure of the country:

"There are veins of iron and coal, of rich loam, intersecting this continent of vastly more importance to the welfare of the people—since they are destined to give reliable employment to thousands, to bring into existence new capital and new labor, and thus increase the only genuine basis for wealth—national industry."

The *Lady's Book*, one must confess, was much more than a parlor magazine. It did not preach, yet it put far-sighted ideas into the people's heads. Its editor was a far-sighted woman, who, in the simplicity of her thinking, realized that in the long run the characteristics of individuals must prove to be the characteristics of the nation.

And great was Sarah Hale's faith in the individual, all the greater because she understood how frailty is bred in men and women by mere limitation. She knew, for instance, that physical restriction, confinement to one house, one town, one country-side, is largely responsible for lack of sympathy beyond the selfishly domestic problem. She considered it a part of her job to widen the individual horizon.

Thus among her earlier writings is to be found a little essay called "The Romance of Travel," in which, noting with satisfaction the numbers of "men and women and even children abroad to see the wonders of the grand canal"—the Erie Canal had been open to traffic in 1825—she not only advocated travel as a means of culture, but saw it as an important political factor in a country of diverse interests. She said: "It seems as if circumstances had almost inevitably designed us as a nation of travelers. We should be acquainted with our own country and people. It is only by such means that errors will be corrected, prejudices removed and that good feeling and liberality of sentiment cultivated which are indispensable to the perpetuity of the Union."

And the time came before the *Lady's Book* editor laid her pen aside when she could write the story of the linking of the East and West by steam.—From "The Lady of Godey's, Sarah Josepha Hale," by RUTH E. FINLEY. (Philadelphia and London: Lippincott.)

Candles in the Dusk

Before a gray house
A row of golden tulips were clashing their ruddy goblets
In the wind.
But through rainy twilight their closed cups flared
Like candles.

DOLORES CAIRNS.

"Let them ever shout for joy"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Psalmist sang: "Let all those that put their trust in thee rejoice: let them ever shout for joy, because thou defendest them: let them also that love thy name be joyful in thee. For thou, Lord, wilt bless the righteous; with favour wilt thou compass him as with a shield." Joy is a mental quality that is vital to the health and success of mankind. It may seem that circumstances and environment are such that there is no possible reason to "shout for joy"; but the reason for rejoicing given in the Bible verse just quoted is "because thou defendest them." Here is cause for us to be joyful. Let us, then, at once turn away from the testimony of the material senses and express heartfelt gratitude that we know wherein lies our defense from all untoward conditions. Let us trust God to defend us from all false arguments which would try to make us fearful, sick, depressed, or unhappy.

Through the study of Christian Science we learn how to be happy and joyful, for thereby we gain an understanding of God that enables us to prove our heritage as His beloved children. To defend means "to maintain against force or argument; to uphold; to guard." Christian Science enables us to understand and to prove that our Father-Mother, God, maintains us in health and peace, maintains us against all the so-called force or argument of the material world and unhappy material conditions. He guards us from evil by showing us that good is all and ever present, and that evil is a negation, a lie without power to enforce itself. Is not this defense given by our God cause for great rejoicing?

We must learn to "shout for joy" even in the face of what may seem overwhelming cares and burdens. A joyful heart implies a heart overflowing with confidence and trust in God, good. The Bible tells us that sweet waters and bitter cannot flow from the same source. So one who is expressing joy and courage, and of necessity experiencing these qualities of thought in his living, cannot at the same time be expressing fear, depression, limitation, sickness, or sin, and thus experiencing these conditions in his life. If he is rejoicing and learning to do as Mary Baker Eddy in a letter admonished a sorrowing one, "Trust in Him whose love enfolds thee" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 290), he has no room in his heart for anything but God and His perfect likeness, man. The bitter waters of the carnal mind cannot overflow his abiding sense of joy.

Joy brings the realization and demonstration of love and harmony. It is not a state of mere optimism, an attitude of mind that believes "everything is for the best," no matter what happens. Rather is it the understanding that since God created a perfect universe and perfect man He must necessarily maintain them in their perfect state; and this great truth is reason for rejoicing. We must claim the strength of joy, for joy is not a weak, doubting state of thought. The Bible declares, "The joy of the Lord is your strength." Rejoicing and gratitude, therefore, are sources of strength to us. There is no hate, sin, pain, or distressing condition of any kind that can withstand true joyfulness.

Spiritual joy acknowledges God as the supreme and only power, and man, His image and likeness, as thereby experiencing love, happiness, prosperity, abundance, confidence, and peace. Joy is triumphant because it leaves no place in consciousness for doubt or fear, but recognizes the divine fact that man possesses all good by reflection. The thought that is depressed, centered on self, fearful, full of self-pity, fails to overcome difficulties; for it is not trusting God, and is forgetting to rejoice in the truth. But we can at once turn from this state of thinking, for error has no power to hold us chained to its beliefs. We have only to recognize Love as ever present and joy as abiding. We have only to trust in God and be joyful, and then our eyes will be opened, so that we shall see God's love manifested in the healing of sickness and sorrow and in the annihilation of discord.

The Bible does not say, Let them rejoice once in a while, or when things are going well; but, "Let them ever shout for joy." In other words, we must see that it is not material things, possessions, or circumstances which are determinants of our joy, but rather is it true joy which leads to harmony in our human circumstances and conditions. And this joy, being spiritual, is continuous; it cannot be taken from us. What great reason, therefore, have we, the beloved children of God, for shouting for joy, when we realize that God's love is ever enfolding, protecting, maintaining us in perfect peace!

"O joy that ever will remain
Midst seeming sorrow, hate, and pain,
Our hearts to fill with this glad song
That soars above the mists of wrong:
Man is the loved of Love."

Pacific Island Home

At nightfall I returned to P. J. Dignam's. His was one of the large houses on the island. Built of wood, with about eight rooms and a wide veranda encircling the whole. He told me what it cost him; I only remember the sum was big—all the timber coming over from the mainland, as the native trees are preserved. It had no fireplace apart from the kitchen stove. He explained that the weather was never cold enough to need a fire—the island was kept warm by an ocean current sweeping down from tropical New Guinea way; year in, year out, the temperature never dropped below fifty degrees (or rose above eighty degrees). On three sides the house was set against a thick wood of palm and native trees. If "Auntie" wanted fruit to cook, she usually picked it as required, with the following degree of effort: for a lemon she reached up her arm at the back door where the branches of that tree tapped the house side; for figs she reached up with a stick from the front veranda, where the fringe of fig tree brushed the edge of the veranda; but for the bananas it was necessary to walk quite ten paces to the east to cut a bunch; however, the pandanus tree was not so far away (even if it only flowered and yielded its nuts every seven years); pomegranates in profusion with rosy cheeks as red as those of a Devonshire girl—forty yards' walk; oranges—fifty; pears—as much as a hundred; red guavas, however, were a lot closer—which I thought very fortunate, because combined with cream they made the most succulent dish imaginable. . . .

I began to think the island the most attractive spot imaginable. The islanders formed the most independent-minded, thoughtful and happy community it has ever been my fortune to know. I put this down to the natural life they led, to the absence of civilization's mechanical products and particularly to their not being over-educated. They had developed a habit of thinking for themselves, and I noticed that a scanty education did not prevent their being all great readers (the free library was in Phil Dignam's house) — especially of travel and biography. . . .

Although Australians, their build was not tall and spare, but more like that of a New Zealander—short and thick-set. Their voices, except for those of a few who had lived on the mainland, were soft and pleasant to hear. They were extraordinarily gentle and easy-going in manners—I never heard one speak rudely; and, though they had every chance to be indolent with mild winter, easily grown food, plenty of fish and few luxurious cravings—yet they seemed to work very hard. —FRANCIS C. CHICHESTER, in "Seaplane Solo." (London: Faber. New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

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Financial: Market Quotations

Market Advances Briskly and Then Has Quiet Spell

Mining Issues Prominent in Trading—Railroad Shares Firm

By Forrest Price

Stocks ventured into higher ground today.

Altogether the market reminded one of a blushing débutante. It was timid and yet cheerful.

There was quite a buying flurry during the early trading, when good gains were established. These advances were well maintained in the afternoon, but activity dwindled.

The closing was firm. Total sales approximated 1,100,000 shares.

Metal shares were strong, Homestake soaring to a new high. McIntyre, Dome, Alaska Juneau and U. S. and American Smelting stocks were in good demand.

New highs for the year were made by Spiegel May Stern, Texas Pacific Land Trust, Western Pacific common and preferred, Reynolds Metals and International Nickel, among others.

U. S. Government bonds had a sagging tendency in dull trading. In the corporate bond group prices held up well, although business was quiet. Fractional improvement was shown by a variety of issues.

The overriding by the Senate of the President's veto of the independent offices bill was given as the reason for the selling of dollars in the London foreign exchange market. It was assumed in financial circles abroad that this meant inflation. Wall Street says it was a misinterpretation of the Senate's action and the selling was not justified on such grounds.

Cotton, silver, rubber and wheat, among the commodities, showed improvement. Corn was lower.

Continued strength of the gold mining shares while the market generally has moved within a restricted price range is exciting some attention. Some of these stocks are now selling at the highest prices in many years.

Mining stocks, particularly gold mining issues, have always had a speculative glamour about them that no other group of securities ever has enjoyed. From their very nature they could not be classed as prime investments, but those who buy them do not do so because of dividend returns so much as for price enhancement.

NEW YORK, March 29 (AP)—Financial markets maintained a steady to firm position today, and various securities and commodities appeared to have benefited from a mild revival of inflationary sentiment.

The currency expansion implications attached to the overriding of the presidential veto of the Independent Offices Appropriation bill by the Senate apparently did not bring the buying rush that might have resulted under other circumstances. Trading was dull.

Metals Up

Shares of U. S. Smelting advanced about 7 while Dome, American Smelting, McIntyre and Alaska Juneau gained 1 or more. There was a relatively large turnover in International Nickel at an improvement of ½ point.

Others, up a point or so, included Texas Pacific Land Trust, Kelvinator, Wilson preferred A and Armour preferred A.

The rails were moderately higher. Such issues as United States Steel, American Telephone, Montgomery Ward, American Can, National Distillers, Chrysler, General Motors and Goodyear rose moderately

Government Bonds Off

A lower range of prices in U. S. Government bonds during the early trading today was in some quarters associated with the Senate's action in over-riding the President's veto of the Independent Offices Appropriation Bill.

Except in one or two of the Treasury issues, the volume was small, in fact quite nominal, but despite the small dealings, prices sagged as much as 10-32s of a point in Treasury 4s, 7-32s in the 3¼s and from 1-32 to 6-32s over the remainder of the list.

Higher priced classifications which were bid up fractionally included Armour & Co 4½s, Detroit Edison 4½s, Shell Union Oil 5s and North American Co. 5s. In a few instances the trend was against sellers, though the losses were small.

Except for a moderate turnover in French and German issues the foreign department was without feature. German 5½s yielded half a point while the 7s held about even with the previous close. French 7s were a shade higher. British 5½s had a small gain in response to strength in sterling against the dollar. Brazil 6½s also improved a little.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
May	.86	.86⅝	.85¾	.86⅜	+ ¾
July	.85½	.85⅞	.85	.85⅝	+ ⅝
September	.86½	.86⅝	.86	.86⅝	+ ½
Corn					
May	.48⅞	.49¼	.47¾	.48⅜	— ⅜
July	.50¾	.51¼	.49⅞	.50⅜	— ¼
September	.52½	.53	.51¾	.52¼	— ½
Oats					
May	.32⅜	.33	.32⅜	.32¾	— ⅛
July	.33¼	.33½	.33	.33⅜	+ ¼
September	.33½	.33½	.33¼	.33⅜	+ ¼

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.68	.67½	.67½	— ⅛
July	.69⅛	.68¾	.68⅛	...

California Crude Oil Output

NEW YORK, March 29 (AP)—The daily average crude oil production in California in February was 448,778 barrels, compared with 456,886 for January, says the American Petroleum Institute. Stocks held by principal marketing companies in Pacific coast territory on Feb. 28 were 151,234,745 barrels, a decrease of 2,699,319 barrels during the month.

Exchange Membership Sale

NEW KORK, March 29 (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange announces that arrangements have been made for sale of a membership at $100,000. This is unchanged from the last of four transactions made Tuesday when one seat sold as low as $83,000.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Mar.29	Last Mar.28
11⅞	6⅜	..	Adams Express	1600	9½	9¼	9⅜	9¼
34⅜	16	.. 1	Adams Millis	2900	32½	31⅜	32½	31¼
11⅝	7¾	..	Addressograph	100	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	9¾
7⅝	5½	..	Advance Rumely	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6
9⅜	6½	.60	Affiliated Prod	400	7½	7½	7½	..
106¼	93¾	3	Air Reduction	100	94½	94½	94½	94⅜
23¼	19¼	.60	Alaska-Juneau	11000	22¼	20⅞	22¼	20⅜
5¼	2⅜	..	Alleghany Corp	6100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅛
14⅜	8⅛	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	400	9⅛	8½	9⅜	9⅛
13½	8⅝	..	Allegh pf ww XL	100	8	8	8	8⅛
160¾	144	6	Allied Chem	700	150	148	150	148
23⅜	16½	..	Allis Chalmers	1200	19	18¼	18⅜	18¼
20½	12¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	100	15	15	15	..
7¾	4	..	Amal Leather	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5-
45	28	.80	Amal Leather pf	100	40	40	40	..
50⅜	41½	2	Amerada	1000	48¼	47½	48	47½
36	25½	..	Am Agri Chem	100	27	27	27	27
23	14½	..	Am Bank Note	700	17½	17¼	17¼	17
49¾	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	30	45½	44¾	45½	44¾
12¾	7½	..	Am Beet Sugar	400	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	10½
64	46½	..	Am Beet Sug pf	40	57½	56	57½	58
107	96	7	Am Brake S&F pf	80	106	105	106	105
107¾	94½	4	Am Can	2000	98¾	97⅝	98¾	98
33½	23¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	200	27	27	27	27¼
12¼	6½	..	Am Chain	100	9	9	9	..
62½	47	..	Am Com Alcohol	600	49½	48¾	48⅞	48½
5	2⅜	..	Am Encaustic T	400	3	3	3	3
13¾	7¾	..	Am & For Pow	1900	10⅜	9⅞	10	9⅞
30	17	..	Am & For Pow pf	100	21¾	21¾	21¾	20¾
22⅜	17¼	1	Am Hawaiian	400	18	17⅞	17⅞	18⅜
10½	7¼	..	Am Hide & L	900	9	8⅞	9	9
10	6⅛	..	Am Ice	1000	9	8¾	8¾	8¾
11	6½	..	Am International	400	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8½
1⅜	⅝	..	Am La France	100	1	1	1	1
38⅜	26¼	..	Am Locomotive	400	32¼	31⅜	32	31¾
27⅝	18	..	Am Metal	2700	24½	23	23⅞	22¾
44⅞	33⅛	..	Am Mach & Met	100	7	7	7	6¾
4⅝	2¼	h	Am Type F pf	120	21	20¼	21	21
28⅝	17⅜	1	Am Wat W & E	1000	21¼	20⅝	21¼	20¾
87	54	6	Am Wat Ipf	200	74	73	73	73
17½	11⅜	..	Am Woolen	400	14½	14¼	14½	13¾
83¾	61⅝	1¼g	Am Woolen pf	1000	72½	72	72	..
4¼	1¼	..	Am Writ Pap	700	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
9	5⅜	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	300	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	6⅝
17⅝	13½	..	Anaconda Cop	9100	15½	14½	14⅞	14¼
92	84	6½	Anchor Cap pf	10	90	90	90	..
33	26¼	1	Archer Daniels	200	30	30	30	..
6⅞	4¼	..	Armour Ill A	3700	6¼	5⅞	6¼	5⅞
3⅜	2¼	..	Armour Ill B	1000	2⅞	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜
64½	55	..	Armour Ill pf	4000	60⅜	58¾	59⅝	58½
8⅜	3⅜	..	Arnold Constable	900	6¾	6½	6¾	..
9	4¼	..	Artloom Corp	10	7¾	7¾	7¾	8½
2	1	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
18¼	11½	..	Asso Dry Goods	700	15¼	15	15¼	14¾
137½	114	.50	Asso Oil	300	137½	137½	137½	..
73¾	54	..	Atchison T&SF	2100	65⅞	65	65⅝	65
54½	39	..	Atl Coast Line	300	45	44½	44½	44
35¼	28¼	1	Atl Refining	1900	30	29¼	30	29¼
99¼	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	96½	96½	96½	..
16¼	7½	..	Atlas Tack	100	13	13	13	..
57⅞	47¾	2	Auburn Auto	400	52⅜	52	52⅜	51¼
16⅞	7	..	Austin Nichols	200	13¾	13¼	13¼	13
59	39½	4	Austin Nichols A	10	52	52	52	52
10¾	5⅜	..	Aviation Crp Del	4000	8½	7¾	7¾	7¾

—B—

16	16	..	Baldwin Loco	2000	13¾	13⅜	13½	13½
55	35	..	Baldwin Loco pf	400	51	49½	51	49
34½	22¼	..	Balt & Ohio	2700	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜	28⅝
37⅜	24½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	100	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
99	86½	6½	Bamberger pf	10	98	98	98	97
44⅜	39½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	100	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	41¾
109	95¼	..	Bangor & Ar pf	10	102¼	102¼	102¼	102
6½	3	..	Barker Bros	200	5	5	5	5
10	7⅝	..	Barnsdall A	3700	8	7¾	8	8
18	10⅝	..	Beatrice Cream	200	14½	13⅞	14½	13¾
36	31	2	Beech Creek	10	36	36	36	..
14¼	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	500	12⅞	12¾	12¾	12¾
111¼	95½	5.86	Belg Nat Rys ppf	200	111¼	111¼	111¼	111½
23½	16½	..	Bendix Aviation	2000	18⅞	18⅜	18⅞	18½
18	12½	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	1900	16⅞	16⅜	16⅝	16½
41½	24¾	..	Bethlehem Steel	7000	40¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
82	65¼	..	Beth Steel pf	500	71½	71¼	71½	71⅜
40	27	1b	Bigelow Sanford	30	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
81	75	4½	Bon Ami A	100	79	79	79	..
27½	19⅞	1.60	Borden	1000	22¾	22⅜	22¾	22¼
28⅝	20¾	1	Borg Warner	2000	25½	24½	25½	24¾
..	..	1	h Botany Mills A pf	100	2¼	2	2¼	..
18½	12	.25b	Briggs Mfg	1000	15¼	15	15¼	14¾
20¾	15	1	Briggs & Strat	400	20	20	20	..
36¼	28¼	..	Brooklyn Man T	400	29¾	29½	29½	29⅜
87	82½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	87
61	50¼	3	Brown Shoe	200	57	57	57	..
9⅜	6⅝	..	Bucyrus Erie	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7
14¼	10	..	Bucyrus Erie v pf	200	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	10¾
7⅝	5⅜	..	Budd Mfg	700	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5⅝
5⅝	3⅜	..	Budd Wheel	800	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
15½	7¾	..	Bullard	400	12	11⅞	12	..
15¼	4	..	Burns Bros pf	20	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜
19⅞	14¾	.40	Burroughs Add	1100	15⅝	15½	15½	15
3	2	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	300	2¼	2	2	2¼
32¾	21⅞	..	Byers	300	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25½
63	47¼	..	Byers pf	10	54½	54½	54½	..

—C—

27¼	18¾	.25b	Calif Packing	200	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
1¾	⅞	..	Callahan Z & L	600	1⅛	1	1⅛	..
6⅝	4	..	Calumet & Hecla	4200	5¼	4¾	5	4¾
157⅜	9½	..	Campbell Wy&C	100	14½	14½	14½	..
29⅜	24¼	1*	Canada Dry	500	26½	26¼	26⅜	26
18¼	12¾	..	Canadian Pacific	10600	17¼	16⅜	16⅞	16½
33¾	28½	2	Cannon Mills	600	34½	33½	34½	33¼
9⅝	5⅜	..	Capital Admin	200	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
32	26¾	3	Capital Admin pf	50	29¼	29¼	29¼	30½
86¾	65½	..	Case Thresh	1900	71¾	69¼	71¾	68⅝
32⅜	23½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	1700	30	29¼	29¼	29
44⅞	33¾	..	Celanese Cp	6100	36¾	35¾	36¼	35½
4⅝	2¼	..	Celotex Co	100	3½	3½	3½	..
14½	6½	1	Celotex Co pf	50	13½	12¾	13½	12¾
32½	24	1½	Central Aguirre	2400	25	24½	25	24½
12⅜	7¾	..	Century Ribbon	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
40¾	31¼	..	Cerro de Pasco	4400	36¼	33½	36	32¾
7½	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	600	5⅞	5½	5⅞	5½
46	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	100	40	40	40	39½
45⅝	39½	2.80	Ches Ohio	2400	44¼	43⅞	44¼	43⅜
8	1⅞	..	hChi & E Ill pf	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅞
5½	2⅞	..	Chi & Gt West	400	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝
11⅞	6¼	..	Chi & Gt W pf	200	11	11	11	..
8½	4¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	400	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½
13¼	4¼	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1500	10⅞	10½	10⅞	10½
15	6⅜	..	Chi & N'western	3700	13¼	13	13¼	12½
28	13¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	100	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	24
9⅞	6¼	..	Chi Pneu Tool	500	8	7⅞	7½	7¼
8	3⅞	..	hChi RI&P 6%	100	6⅜	6½	6⅜	6½
9¾	4⅜	..	hChi RI&P 7%	300	8	8	8	8
11⅜	6	..	Childs Company	300	9	8¾	8¾	8¾
60⅜	49¼	1	Chrysler	13600	52⅞	51⅜	52⅜	51⅞
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	21
80	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	10	79	79	79	79½
..	..	..	City Stores	1000	1½	1¼	1½	1⅜
39¾	28	1	Cluett Peabody	300	37¾	37¼	37¾	37
111¾	95	7	Cluett Phdy pf	10	114⅜	114¾	114¾	..
18½	9¾	..	Colgate-Palm-P	1800	16⅜	16	16⅜	15⅞
28½	18	..	Collins & Aikman	700	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	22¾
8¾	3⅜	½	Colo Fuel & Ir	900	6¼	6	6¼	6
40⅜	27	..	Colo & Southern	60	35	34⅜	35	34½
33¼	20	..	Colo & So 1pf	20	26½	26	26½	25
19¼	11⅜	.50	Columbia Gas	2900	15¾	15½	15½	15⅝
71	58	2	Columbian Carb	1000	67½	65½	67½	64½
32	18⅝	1	Comm Credit	1900	30	29	29¾	29½
101	91½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	20	99¾	98½	98½	..
29	23½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	10	26	26	26	26⅝
30	24	2	Com Cr 6% pf B	50	27⅛	27⅛	27½	27⅜
57⅜	35¾	..	Comm Solvents	1700	54	53¼	53⅝	53
36¾	26	.60	Comm Solvents	6100	28½	28⅛	28¼	28
3⅜	1¾	..	Comwlth & So	3500	2¾	2½	2⅝	2⅝
44⅞	21½	1	Comwlth &S 6pf	100	39	39	39	38
31¼	23	1.30	Congoleum Nairn	1300	27¼	27	27	26¼
17½	10⅜	.50b	Consol Film I pf	400	15⅞	15⅜	15⅝	15¾
47⅜	35⅝	3	Consol Gas	3200	39¼	38¾	39¼	38⅝
92½	82	5	Consol Gas pf	200	87½	87¼	87½	87
4¾	2½	..	Consol Laundries	200	3	3	3	3
14¼	9¾	.28b	Consol Oil	3600	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	11¾
6¾	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
2⅛	..	..	Consol Textile	1600	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜
10	6⅛	..	Container A	500	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	9½
4½	2⅜	..	Container B	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
14⅝	7	..	Cont Baking A	100	11	11	11	10¾
2⅜	1	..	Cont Baking B	400	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
64	45¼	4	Cont Baking pf	200	60	60	60	..
81½	75	2½	Cont Can	900	77½	76¼	77½	75⅞
34⅜	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	800	30½	30½	30½	30¼
2⅝	1⅛	..	Cont Motors	700	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
26¾	16½	.25b*	Cont Oil	6200	19¾	19	19⅜	19⅛
84½	69¼	3	Corn Products	900	71	70¼	71	71
144½	135	7	*Corn Prod pf	10	143	143	143	..
9⅞	3¾	..	Coty	800	7¼	7	7	7⅛
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	100	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32½
15	8	..	Crosley Radio	200	13½	13½	13½	13¼
36½	28½	..	Crown Cork & S	100	29¾	29¾	29¾	29½
6¼	3⅞	..	Crown Zellerback	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5½
38¾	21⅜	..	Crucible Steel	100	30½	30½	30½	29½
3½	1	..	Cuba Co	200	2½	2	2	2
10½	3½	..	Cuba Ry pf	10	8	8	8	..
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	1100	7½	7½	7½	7¼
50¾	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	300	46¾	45½	46½	46
25¼	13½	..	Curtis Publishing	400	22	21⅝	21¾	21⅝
71	43½	1¼g	Curtis Pub pf	1400	68¼	68	68	67½
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	4700	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4⅛
11⅞	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	3500	11⅛	11	11	10⅞

—D—

34½	26½	..	Deere & Co	1200	29	28½	29	28¼
73½	53	..	Del & Hudson	500	62	62	62	61¼
33⅜	22½	..	Del Lack & W	1600	27⅜	27	27	26⅝
13¼	5¼	..	Denver R G pf	100	12½	12	12	11⅝
28½	23¼	1	Diamond Match	600	23⅞	23¼	23⅜	23¼
31½	28¼	1½	Diamond M pf	200	28⅜	28¼	28⅜	..
39⅜	32	1.25f	Dome Mines	15800	40¾	39¾	40¼	39¼
23	19	1.20f	Dominion Stores	1200	22	21½	22	21
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	7200	25⅜	24½	24½	24⅜
11⅝	7½	..	Dresser B	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	..
103⅞	90⅝	2	du Pont de Nem	3200	95⅛	93¾	94½	93⅜
120½	115	6	du Pont deb	100	120½	120½	120½	120¼

—E—

12⅜	5½	..	Eastern Roll Mill	500	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	10
93¾	79	3	Eastman Kodak	1100	86½	85½	86½	86
22⅜	13¼	.25b	Eaton Mfg	1100	19¾	19½	19½	19.
19¼	11⅝	..	Eitingon Schild	100	16½	16½	16½	16½
31⅜	18½	..	Elec Auto-Lite	4900	28⅜	27½	27¾	27⅝
7½	3⅜	..	Elec Boat	2400	5⅝	5½	5½	5½
7½	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	800	6½	6¼	6⅜	6¼
9⅝	4½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	3100	7¼	7⅛	7¼	7⅛
19¾	8	..	El Pow&L 6% pf	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	..
20¼	8¼	..	Elec Pow & L pf	600	14¾	14½	14½	14½
17⅞	7⅛	.. h	Elk Horn Coal	400	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
52	44	2	Elec Sto Battery	400	45	44	45	44½
126	120	7	Endicott John pf	30	124½	124½	124½	..
23½	11⅝	..	Engineers P S 5pf	100	15	15	15	..
25½	14½	..	Engineers PS 6pf	100	16½	16½	16½	..
14⅝	7⅛	.50	Eureka Vacuum	500	11¼	11¼	11¼	11
23⅜	9	..	Evans Products	400	19¾	19¼	19¾	19
10	4	..	Exchange Buffet	790	10¼	9½	10¼	9½

—F—

18	7	..	Fairbanks Morse	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	..
14⅛	7¾	..	Fed Lt & Trac	800	9¾	9¼	9¾	9½
8⅜	6	..	Fed Motor Tr	100	6½	6½	6½	6¼
4	1¾	..	Fed Water Serv	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
34½	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	100	29½	29½	29½	30½
25¼	18	.40	Firestone T&R	2700	20⅜	20½	20⅜	20¼
61½	54¼	2½	First Nat Stores	1100	58½	57½	58½	58
17⅜	9¾	..	Follansbee B	600	12½	12¼	12⅜	12¼
22	13	..	Foster-Wheeler	400	19	18¾	19	18½
17¼	12½	..	Foundation	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13⅞
27½	19⅜	.95e	Fourth Nat Inv	100	22½	22½	22½	22½
17⅜	13½	..	Fox Film A	800	15¼	14¾	14¾	14⅝
63	38½	7	Franklin Sim pf	20	48	48	48	47½
50⅜	40¾	2	Freeport Texas	100	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¼
31	16¼	..	Fuller pr pf	10	25	25	25	..
17	9	..	Fuller 2pf	10	12½	12½	12½	13

—G—

43⅜	33⅛	1	Gen Am Trans	1500	38½	38	38½	38
21¾	15½	..	Gen Asphalt	600	18¼	18	18¼	17⅝
74⅜	11	1	Gen Baking	1100	11⅜	11⅜	11½	12
108½	100½	8	Gen Baking pf	20	103½	102½	103½	..
10½	5¾	..	Gen Bronze	200	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8¼
6¼	3⅜	..	Gen Cable	200	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4¾
12	6	..	Gen Cable A	400	10¼	9½	21½	..
25½	18½	.60	Gen Electric	9800	21⅝	21½	21⅝	20⅞
12¾	11¾	.60	Gen Elec Sp	100	12½	12½	12½	12¼
36½	32⅝	1.80	Gen Foods	1900	33½	33¼	33½	33¼
1⅝	⅝	..	Gen Gas & E A	1600	1⅝	1⅝	1¼	1¼
21	12	..	Gen G&E 7% A	10	18	18	18	18
64½	53⅞	3	Gen Mills	600	55½	55	55½	55
42	33½	1	Gen Motors	15900	37¾	37⅛	37⅝	36¾
99½	89¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	900	99	98½	98⅝	98½
5½	3⅝	..	Gen Out Ad	200	4¼	4¼	4⅞	..
16	8⅝	..	Gen Out Ad A	100	15½	15½	15½	..
17¾	10½	.15b	Gen Print Ink	20	16	16½	16¼	..
78	73½	6	Gen Print Ink pf	10	78	78	78	78
5⅝	2½	..	Gen Pub Service	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
45¾	33	1	Gen Ry Signal	400	41¾	41¼	41¾	41⅜
3⅜	1⅝	..	Gen Realty	400	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
26½	16	..	Gen Rlty pf ww	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	..
19½	11¼	..	Gen Refract ct	500	14⅜	13⅜	14⅛	..
12½	8½	1	Gillette Saf Raz	700	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	10½
6⅜	4½	..	Gimbel Bros	400	5½	5⅛	5½	5⅜
25	15⅝	1	Glidden	1400	24½	23⅞	24½	23⅝
99½	83	7	Glidden ppf	20	98½	98¼	98¼	98½
9½	5½	..	Gobel (Adolf)	900	8½	8	8⅛	8
22⅝	16⅜	1.20	Gold Dust	800	20¼	19⅝	20	19½
18	12⅝	..	Goodrich	1400	15⅞	15½	15½	15⅝
59⅞	40	..	Goodrich pf	1400	54⅞	54⅜	54⅝	53
41⅜	33⅝	..	Goodyear	4

Financial: News and Comment

Scores Rate Bill Of N. Y. Governor As Grossly Unfair

Means Duplication or Inequitable Competition, Says Utility Head

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 29—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's proposed temporary rate bill for public utilities would set up "an entirely illegal base for making temporary rates" and would not accomplish its avowed objective of giving investors a fair return on capital funds, according to Mr. Floyd L. Carlisle, chairman of the Niagara Hudson Power Company and of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York.

Speaking over a radio network last night, Mr. Carlisle scored the Governor's bill also on the ground that it lacks "a provision requiring a municipality to take over at fair value the assets of the company that it would compete against."

Asserting that a large number of communities served by publicly owned utilities pay higher rates than those charged by privately owned companies in comparable communities, Mr. Carlisle declared that when speeches are made criticizing the private companies' rates, rate schedules of only "two or three favored municipalities in the State are ever mentioned" as examples of low charges under publicly owned systems.

He named 33 villages in the State in which, he said, the charges for electric service "are very much higher than the rates of similar communities under private ownership and management."

"As I interpreted Governor Lehman's address," Mr. Carlisle said, "he wishes to further regulate the public utility business, to lower our present rates and then to give every city in the State the right, after a vote, not by taxpayers but by all voters, to compete with us. This is my primary and real difference with the Governor.

"Since 1907, when the present method of regulation was adopted in this State, billions of dollars of the savings of the people have gone into the purchase of bonds and preferred and common stocks of its operating utility companies for the sole purpose of rendering adequate service to the people of the State.

"The people who invested their money, I believe, were justified in assuming that the State itself would not seek to destroy them, that the State itself would not compete with them or permit its municipalities to compete and so destroy.

"If there is to be written into the laws of this State a municipal ownership bill without requiring a taking over of the properties, then obviously the purpose must be either to duplicate the present existing plants, or, by reason of that threat, to acquire the existing property at a knockdown price upon the theory of that price or nothing."

Steel Men Expect Early Resumption Of Forward Trend

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 29—The President's success in averting an automobile strike has revived hopes in the iron and steel trade for a resumption of the upward sweep of demand that was interrupted early this month, says Iron Age. The settlement of the labor controversy came too late to prevent a further setback in production, but the rapidity with which bookings from the motorcar manufacturers have recovered, and the steady increase in business from the railroads indicate that the loss is only temporary.

Steel output at Cleveland has declined six points to 63 per cent of capacity, and the rate in the Wheeling district is off 5 points to 70 per cent, but production in the Philadelphia district has forged ahead 3 points to 36 per cent while operations in other producing centers remain substantially unchanged.

Silver Expert Is Sent To Tokyo to Study Situation

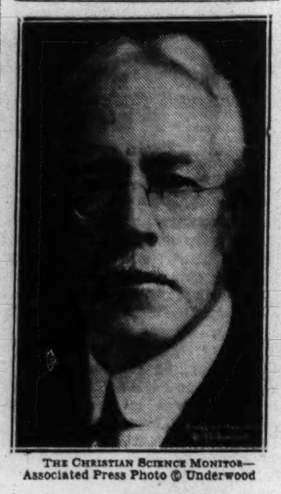
WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP)—K. M. Bratter, Department of Commerce silver expert, has been sent to Tokyo to study the financial situation.

While there has been no official announcement of his assignment, it was said authoritatively it is in line with plans to increase the number of financial observers of the Government in various parts of the world.

99 YEARS of UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS
Cambridge Savings Bank
Harvard Square
Cambridge
DEPOSIT BY MAIL
INTEREST BEGINS APR. 2

MASSACHUSETTS SAVINGS BANK
52 DEVONSHIRE ST., BOSTON
INTEREST BEGINS APR. 2

Hits Liquidity Illusion



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Associated Press Photo © Underwood

Frank A. Vanderlip

Monetary Expert and Former President of the National City Bank of New York.

Germany's External Creditors to Meet April 6 in Basel

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 29—A meeting of Germany's external creditors will be held in Basel, Switzerland, on April 6, it was announced yesterday by Mr. Ralph T. Crane, of Brown Brothers, Harriman and Company, as head of the committee of American houses of issue of German bonds. The meeting, at which plans will be discussed for presenting a united front at the debt conference scheduled to be held in Berlin at an unannounced date later in the month, has been called by the British committee, with American agreement. It is to be attended by the representatives from all of the principal creditor countries.

Mr. Crane said the bankers would be represented by Mr. W. W. Cumberland, a partner in Wellington and Company, who was attached to the American delegation at the Paris peace conference as economic expert on reparations and financial matters. Mr. Rogers S. Lamont, of Sullivan and Cromwell, will also attend as legal counsel to Mr. Cumberland.

Mr. Crane added that three debt conferences had been held, resulting in a final net yield of about 76.9 per cent of the amount due.

Simultaneously Mr. J. Reuben Clark, acting president of the Foreign Bondholders Protective Council, Inc., announced that Mr. Laird Bell of Chicago and M. Pierre Jay of New York, a member of the executive council, will represent the bondholders group at the debt discussions in Basel and Berlin. Mr. Bell, who is a member of the law firm of Fisher, Boyden, Bell, Boyd and Marshall, represented the council at the January debt conference in Berlin. Mr. Jay, chairman of the board of the Fiduciary Trust Company of New York, was Federal Reserve agent and chairman of the board of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York from 1914 to 1927. He was in Berlin from 1927 to 1930 as the American member of the Transfer Committee and was deputy agent general for reparation payments under the Dawes plan.

Six Balkan States Near to Agreement On Trade Treaties

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 29—Regional understandings for the extension of trade are in the making between the six Balkan States. It is probable that four states of northeastern Europe and four in northwestern Europe will sign similar pacts soon, according to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, who returned here after a trip to Europe. These understandings will be similar to the protocol signed by Italy, Austria and Hungary on March 16, Dr. Butler said.

"Since both the General Disarmament Conference and the General Economic Conference have broken down, the obvious path of progress is to attempt to accomplish, region by region, what has proved to be, for the present, impracticable on a larger scale," he continued. "The surest approach is by opening new markets for the products of agriculture and industry through regional arrangements. This is the explanation of the protocol signed on March 16 by Italy, Austria and Hungary."

Dr. Butler declared that the United States must adopt a similar policy.

"A prosperous people will be a reasonably contented people," he continued, "and with the economic and financial problems on the way to solution, political problems, both national and international, will be far easier to deal with. The surest way to international peace is paved with national contentment. It is essential for the success of these regional arrangements, which will in time become world-wide arrangements, that the principle of 'the most-favored-nation' clause in commercial treaties be abandoned. That belongs to an international order that has passed."

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AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

Vanderlip Says Money Illusion Cause of Slump

Liquidity of All Wealth Impossible, His New Book Points Out

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 29—The illusion that currency liquidity is possible for all forms of wealth is stated to have been a principal cause of the breakdown of the gold standard, the banking system, and the security markets by Frank A. Vanderlip, in his new book entitled "Tomorrow's Money," just off the press.

Mr. Vanderlip is an authority on monetary subjects, and used to be head of the National City Bank. Recently he became an editor of the Economic Forum.

"The two important functions which a gold standard can and should perform are to furnish a base and limit to the issue of paper currency and to settle foreign trade balances," Mr. Vanderlip writes. If the gold standard is to remain permanent when once revived, "we must reform our ideas regarding the convertibility of paper money into gold."

He emphatically lays down two principles in any program for returning to the gold standard:

1. The new gold standard should be a bullion and not a coin standard. A gold bar of a value of, say, $5000 would not be conducive to hoarding.

2. The Treasury should exchange gold for paper money freely at all time, provided the gold is wanted for the settlement of a legitimate foreign trade balance and for no other purpose.

Would Stop Capital Imports

Regarding this latter, Mr. Vanderlip objects to the Federal Reserve banks receiving deposits from European Central banks, which movements he contends are almost wholly capital and not made in furtherance of settling foreign trade balances. For that "excellent reason" they should be prohibited.

Under the new gold standard the establishment of the Federal Monetary Authority would be the occasion for the appearance of a "free gold market" in the United States, Mr. Vanderlip says.

In an attempt to untangle the melée that our banking system brought about, Mr. Vanderlip proposes that banks be segregated into four distinct classifications.

The first, investment banks, would be allowed to receive deposits, but the depositors "must be perfectly aware of the limitations on liquidity arising from the use to which their deposits are put." The investment bank would pay substantial rates of interest on its deposits. That would be its means of attracting liquid capital with which to carry on its business.

"But the investment bank's portfolio ought not in any part be rediscountable at the Federal Reserve, a privilege which should be exclusively reserved for self-liquidating commercial paper," Mr. Vanderlip believes.

Full Liquidity Inconsistent

"Both depositor and banker must clearly see that complete currency liquidity is inconsistent with the great mass of investment securities. Once that is understood, the fatal obligation of perfect currency liquidity will have been removed from investment banking where it never belonged in the first place."

The second class is commercial banks, which could pay no interest on deposits as the depositors would have chosen perfect currency liquidity in preference to receiving interest. They would deal in self-liquidating loans only, but never be allowed to tie up deposits against long term capital, or to make collateral loans secured by stocks and bonds, real estate mortgages or other long term obligations.

Savings banks are the third classification. Mr. Vanderlip feels it might be desirable to have them unified in one system chartered under federal authority.

A nation-wide organization designed purely to hold real estate mortgages, thus taking care of the "cruel need" for a means of financing the purchases of thrifty purchasers of homes, is the last class of banks which he would separate from the others.

Sinclair and Others Cleared of Charges

TULSA, Okla., March 29 (AP)—Harry F. Sinclair, oil magnate, and 27 other former directors of the Exchange Trust Company of Tulsa were cleared of all embezzlement charges against them here yesterday.

Judge Bradford Williams dismissed the 10 remaining counts after more than two weeks preliminary hearing, seven other counts were dismissed last Friday. The defense contention was that the directors operated under state laws that had not been tested in any court and were justified by the instructions of a state bank examiner.

The trust company, largest state banking institution in Oklahoma, closed last June with trust and other deposits totaling $23,000,000 on the books.

Lloyds Rates Roosevelt As Good Business Risk

CHICAGO, March 29 (AP)—An insurance policy which would pay for any loss of investments in the event Franklin D. Roosevelt "ceased to be President" during the year of the contract has been offered in the United States by the underwriters at Lloyd's, London.

The Chicago agency of the Lloyd's quotes the Roosevelt insurance at $50 a thousand. They said the rate was nearly as low as that of ordinary life insurance, indicating that the London insurance men felt the hazard was small. It yas offered to members of the Chicago Board of Trade and to operators in the Chicago grain markets.

Sees Public Doubt Over Scope And Aims of Federal Program

Wall Street Economist Thinks Nation Not Aware How Far It Is Being Led on Road to New Orientation —Indorses NRA—Hits Stocks Control Bill

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 29—"Although labor disputes and the threat of their extension have caused widespread anxiety, it is not improbable that underlying uneasiness of a more fundamental character has been aroused by doubt over the scope and purpose of the Administration program," says C. T. Revere, economist for Munds, Winslow & Potter, commenting upon current conditions. "Originally designed, as most people thought, as an emergency undertaking, temporary in duration, to bring about recovery from the depression, certain officials credited with being Administration mouthpieces have put forth suggestions that the objectives extend much further and that they will resolve themselves into a plan for permanent re-organization of national economic activities and thus give a new orientation to American culture and civilization.

Praises NRA Motive

"Our immediate concerns at this time relate to the menace of spreading labor unrest and the effect of the proposed regulation of the security exchanges of the country on the nation's economic welfare.

"Probably no statute in our legislative history had behind it a higher motivation than the National Industrial Recovery Act. We have not hesitated to give our hearty indorsement to NRA as an instrument for eliminating cutthroat competition, reducing unfair trade practices, and fostering industrial coöperation. We, however, called attention to two objectionable features, one, the extension of its scope to minor and local undertakings as likely to be ineffective and troublesome; and the other the fear that organized labor might assume that the statute had given it a blank check upon which it might write its own ticket for unionizing industrial workers.

No Need for A. F. of L.

"If the problem is to be considered purely from the standpoint of class warfare, the tactics of the American Federation of Labor in the automobile industry and other fields may be considered good strategy. These cannot, however, be justified if we consider the indicated fundamental purpose of NRA. If NRA is to be a permanency there is no excuse for the existence of the American Federation of Labor or similar organizations. NRA performs all the functions which the labor union professes to exercise.

"In this letter we find it possible to refer only briefly to a few of the objectionable provisions in the proposed bill for the regulation of the security exchanges of the country. The sections relating to limitations on margins, in our opinion, are unworkable and destructively deflationary.

"We therefore believe that the suggestion to permit the Federal Reserve and the Treasury Department, logically regarded as the best judges of monetary and credit conditions, to pass upon margins, offers the best solution of this problem.

Says Bill So Positive

"From the standpoint of history it may be interesting to note that the three wildest speculative orgies in modern annals—the Holland tulip craze, the South Sea bubble and the Mississippi bubble—were conducted on a strictly cash basis.

"We also believe that the provision preventing the specialist in securities from operating as a dealer should be striken out, in the interest of the public. We are purely commission brokers, rightly concerned that our clients should receive the best possible executions when they give an order to buy or sell. We feel that if the book of the specialist is entirely dependent upon orders from outside sources, the result will be a market so thin with quotations so wide that the public will be the unwitting victim of an apparently well-intentioned restriction.

"In concluding our observations on the bill for Security Exchange regulation, we fear that this measure unfortunately is too redolent of the memories of nauseating revelations, to permit the problem to be considered temperately. This has coused the statute to be framed in a spirit so punitive as to prevent it from being workable."

The World's Business

Strikes

The fact is that the President has staked his budget on private industry taking over the jobless now under care of government relief and government job-creating agencies. This made the automobile strife all the more important. The automobile industry was expected to lead the way into permanent economic recovery. No industry can compare with it for "go-aheadness." Its record in the last 12 months has been remarkable. Down to 33 per cent of "normal" (as judged by the New York Herald Tribune index) last year, for the week ended March 17 it had climbed to 98 per cent. The President's program could not afford a halt in such recovery.

* * *

Bargaining

Yet, it seems to me, the automobile industry could not expect the country to agree altogether with its position in the matter of labor organization. Granted that the American Federation of Labor set-up is archaic. But so is the company union. If industry is the new "norm" of the economic system, instead of the factory, then the labor union of the future should be co-terminous with industry. There should be complete, not partial, integration. Mr. Dudley Cates resigned his job as deputy administrator of the NRA in order to press this view. He saw the handwriting on the wall when NRA decided to countenance anarchy in labor organization.

* * *

NRA

Resignations from the NRA have more than once served to point the right way. Prof. W. F. Ogburn's was the first. He saw trouble ahead in mounting prices. "It is more patriotic," he said at a time when ballyhoo had captured the NRA, "to buy cheap than to buy NRA." In the general hubbub, nobody heard him, but, as with Mr. Dudley Cates, he foresaw what was coming. In the recent "field week" in Washington, there were hundreds of Ogburns protesting against NRA prices. They have made NRA take notice of the Consumers' Advisory Board, which, in Professor Ogburn's time, was the Cinderella of the NRA.

* * *

Aviation

Not only in the United States, but all over the world, we are at last becoming air-conscious. Aviation has been waiting too long on the doorstep of possibilities. Few people pause to consider the technical progress that has been made. Some idea of it may be gathered from the following comparison of aviation records:

	1910	1920	1933
Speed (miles per hour)	68.20	194.51	423.82
Altitude (feet)	10,170	33,114	53,152

The trouble is that the awakening is due to the military, not the civil, possibilities of aviation.

* * *

Taxation

The tax power is the greatest power available to any government in the redistribution of the national income. This side of reform has been more or less put on the shelf while the United States finances recovery out of borrowed money. But, if the President remains consistent with his philosophy, it will come in due time. The handwriting on the wall is probably the publication of excessive managerial salaries. Reformism maneuvers by creating or focusing public opinion on abuses; then springing the reforms. What will be done about high salaries? The announcement that no company bidding for air-mail carrying contracts may pay their executives in excess of $17,500 may be the opening wedge. There is a bill before Congress which would make this the limit in any corporation applying for RFC aid. But the likeliest attack as a permanent policy is through taxation.

* * *

Upton Sinclair

In this regard Mr. Upton Sinclair, who is making a bid for the Democratic nomination for the Governorship of California, essays a New Deal approach. His platform is "End Poverty in California," and in a manifesto which I have just received, he says, "If I beat him (Governor Rolph), I will set out to kill the sales tax and put back the income tax at a figure which will take at least 30 per cent of all incomes beyond $50,000. They take that much in England. The state inheritance tax will be raised so that any person who inherits more than $50,000 will pay 50 per cent to the state." Such a reform would be far "safer" to put through by the federal than by the state authority. For, in the hands of a state, it would probably mean an exodus of capital out of California. Not that Mr. Sinclair, a confirmed Socialist, would mind that.

* * *

In Reverse

It is now becoming an old story to give instances of the way that recovery has tripped up over reform. How about the reverse—reform tripping up over recovery. A year ago, when banks were flat on their backs,

* * *

Stock Market

Three unique characteristics, it seems to me, have hitherto distinguished the New York Stock Exchange. One is the periodical perversion of its true function as the measurer of values by manipulative price movements. Then there has been the latitude afforded to insiders to take advantage market-wise of their inside information. This is unfair to the speculative public. If there were one rule that should guide the governing board of the New York Stock Exchange, I suggest, it is that it should strive to make the system as fair as possible as between outsiders and insiders. The final factor is that the stock market in New York periodically absorbs too much of the country's liquid capital. Gustav Cassel, the Swedish economist, says that monetary policy should be managed without regard to the stock market. There is a good deal in what he says. In 1929 the Federal Reserve System essayed restrictions which hit legitimate business and the stock market indiscriminately. The fact remains, however, that in the 1920's far too much money was available for speculation as a result of the disproportionate compensation taken out of industry by ownership as compared with labor. H. B. E.

Equipment Buying By Carriers Has Unusual Increase

More Cars Ordered Thus Far in 1934 Than for Whole 1931-33 Period

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 29 — The railroads are making a substantial increase in their buying after several years of badly lagging purchases, it is shown by a survey of recent purchases just published by the Railway Age.

"More freight cars," the Survey says, "have been ordered for domestic service in the United States thus far in 1934 than were ordered during the entire three-year period from 1931 to 1933; and the same is true of passenger train car orders. Recent locomotive orders, while less spectacular in a similar comparison, are nevertheless reflecting the same trend in quite impressive fashion, since the 1934 total to date is equal to nearly 50 per cent of that for the entire year 1933 and is ahead of the 1932 total.

All Sections Improved

'Moreover, the volume of orders for all classes of equipment, on a monthly basis, in February, exceeded the monthly total attained even in years of great prosperity. The issues of the Railway Age during that month reported orders for a total of 19,727 freight cars, or more than 10 times the 1685 freight cars ordered in 1933, and 35 per cent in excess of the 14,533 ordered during the entire 1931-1933 period. To find a month in which Railway Age reported more orders for freight cars than it did in February just passed one must go back a decade—to September, 1924, when orders for a total of 22,520 were reported.

The high month of 1929 was October, when orders for a total of 17,207 were reported. January orders for 150 cars and orders thus far in March for 520 bring the total for this year to date to 20,397—a three-month total, which is equal to 44 per cent of the figure (46,360) for the entire year 1930. In 1929 a total of 111,218 freight cars were ordered.

Passenger Car Orders

"The 227 passenger train cars ordered thus far this year compare with 56 for the entire period, 1931-1933, and thus represent more than four times the volume of business done in this field during the last three years. Here again February was the big month with its orders for 177, a total which is larger than that reported in any single month since January, 1929, when 228 passenger train cars were ordered. The total for 1934 to date is nearly 10 per cent of the business of 1929, when 2303 passenger train cars were ordered, and is more than one-third of the volume for 1930, when 667 were ordered.

"The 20 locomotives ordered thus far this year represent nearly 50 per cent of the 1933 total of 42 and compare with orders for 12 locomotives in 1932. The 20 were ordered in February, making that month the best which the locomotive market has experienced since November, 1931, when a like number was ordered."

Only part of the increase in buying is due to Government loans, the publication says, and if it is to continue the net operating income of the roads must continue to increase.

U. S. Dollar Drops To $5.15 to Pound, Closing at $5.13½

LONDON, March 29 (AP)—After a flurry of excitement in the foreign exchange market caused by news from Washington, the United States dollar recovered from a low quotation of $5.15 to the pound today to close at $5.13½, a net loss of 3⅛ cents to the pound from yesterday's closing quotation of $5.10⅝.

The United States Senate's action in over-riding President Roosevelt's veto of the Independent Offices Appropriation bill was the first unfavorable influence brought against offerings from local and continental holders.

Gold currencies followed the lead of the dollar and weakened sharply in a market described as "all sellers and no buyers," but all recovered slightly in the afternoon.

The French franc closed at 78.06 to the pound. The German mark closed at 12.94½ as compared with 12.87 yesterday; the Dutch guilder closed at 7.61½ compared with 7.58½.

Gold declined 9½d. to 135s. 5½d. ($34.63), at which figure £600,000 ($3,067,500) was sold.

PARIS, March 29 (AP)—The United States dollar slipped ½ centime today, closing at 15.2025 francs (6.577 cents to the franc) as compared with yesterday's close of 15.2075 francs (6.575 cents).

It opened today at 15.18 francs (6.587 cents).

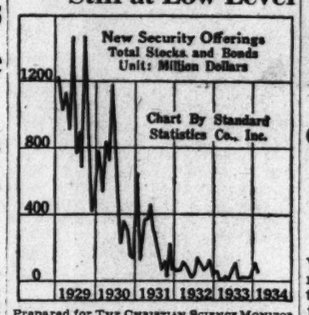
BERLIN, March 29 (AP)—The United States dollar sold today at 2.513 marks (39.77 cents to the mark) as compared with yesterday's quotation of 2.515 marks (39.76 cents).

U. S. and Canadian Wheat Exports Decline in Week

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 29—Exports of wheat (including flour as wheat) from United States and Canadian ports, as reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for the week ended March 24, 1934, totaled 3,312,665 bushels, as compared with 3,780,985 bushels in the previous week and 3,849,394 bushels in the corresponding week of last year. For the season July 1 to date, wheat exports aggregated 152,240,939 bushels, as compared with 220,078,105 bushels for the like period a year ago.

Security Offerings Still at Low Level



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW corporate security offerings continue at the low level recorded all through 1932 and 1933.

Chicago District Reports Material Business Advance

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 29 — For the third consecutive month, a substantial improvement in jobs and pay rolls was registered during February by industrial plants in the Seventh Federal Reserve District. An improvement of six per cent in industrial employment and 14 per cent in pay rolls, reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago today, was said to reflect an expansion as rapid as that which took place during the most active period of last summer. The district includes Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Michigan.

"While the gains in December and January," the report said, "were largely determined by the automobile industry centralized in the state of Michigan, those in February were common to all states of the district.

"The automobile industry continued the sharp expansion of recent months, the vehicles group showing a rise of 15 per cent in employment and 32 per cent in pay rolls from January to February. Metal industries other than vehicles employment 5 per cent, and wage payments 13 per cent, the latter reaching a level approximating that prevailing in the fall of 1931.

"In the textiles and rubber products industries, pay roll increases amounted to 25 and 20 per cent, respectively; in stone-clay-and-glass and wood products to 12 and 14 per cent, while in the remaining manufacturing groups the gains in this item ranged from 1½ per cent in food products to 5 per cent for chemicals. In employment, also, increases were substantial in most manufacturing groups, the gains ranging from 1 per cent in paper and printing to 15 per cent in the vehicles group.

"The only decrease reported by any manufacturing group was in the leather industries, which registered a fractional decline in employment."

Rapid Improvement In Peru's Foreign Commerce in 1933

LIMA, Peru, March 29 (By U. P.)—Rapid improvement in Peru's foreign commerce is graphically revealed in export and import figures for 1933, just compiled by the Government.

Total imports and exports for last year were 359,648,229 soles (approximately $89,900,000), the highest figure since 1930 and 109,055,834 soles ($26,000,000) over 1932. Moreover, the increase was mainly in exports, leaving a favorable trade balance of 154,292,915 soles ($38,073,000).

Great Britain was Peru's best customer last year, purchasing goods to the value of 92,448,318 soles, or 35 per cent of the total. The United States was second, purchasing 41,171,061 soles, or 16 per cent of the total. On the other hand, the United States sold more goods to Peru, the value being 28,132,658 soles, or 27.4 per cent of the total imports, and Great Britain came second with sales of 18,257,860 soles, or 17 per cent of the total.

Peru's exports consisted of petroleum, valued at $25,000,000, cotton, valued at $15,000,000, sugar, copper, wool and coffee.

Honduras to Control International Exchange

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, March 29 (By U. P.)—A government board to control international exchange was created by a law which has been passed by Congress here.

The measure restricts the import of American banknotes and prohibits the export of gold. Private banking activities are also restricted, and other radical regulations introduced in the monetary system.

Confirm Puerto Rico Sugar Co. Sale for $3,500,000

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, March 29 (By U. P.)—Judge Robert A. Cooper in Federal Court has confirmed the sale of the United Puerto Rico Sugar Company to the National City Bank attorney, E. T. Fidler, for $3,500,000.

Fiddler acted for the majority creditors of the concern. The judge also ruled to permit reorganization of the company.

American Exports In February Drop Less Than Usual

Off 5 P. C. Compared With 11 P. C.—Imports Show a Decrease of 2 Per Cent

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP)—Value of American exports in February showed a gain of 6 per cent in the Commerce Department's adjusted index, although their dollar value declined.

Exports were valued at $162,805,000, compared with $172,224,000 in January. Imports were valued at $132,938,000, compared with $135,552,000 in January. The favorable balance of trade was $29,867,000.

Although the value of exports declined, the decline was less than usual at this season. The department thus interpreted the figures as indicating an improvement over January. Usually exports decline 11 per cent between January and February, but this year the decrease was 5 per cent.

Imports declined 2 per cent, the usual amount.

The gain in exports over the extremely low levels of a year ago was 43 per cent and in imports 41 per cent. Although increases in prices since February, 1933, have contributed to the higher total values, the quantity of goods involved is substantially larger.

Total exports through February this year were $335,029,000 compared with $222,104,000 in the like period last year. Imports this year were $268,489,000 compared with $179,754,000 last year. The 1934 favorable balance for the two months was $66,540,000 compared with $42,350,000 in the like two months of 1933.

The decline in exports during February compared with January was the result of smaller shipments of a wide range of commodities, while smaller imports of manufactures foodstuffs and semi-manufactures were responsible for most of the February import decline.

Exports of gold in February were only $51,000, compared with imports of $452,622,000. Exports in February last year were $21,521,000 compared with imports of $30,397,000. The excess of gold imports so far this year is $449,805,000 compared with an excess of $137,341,000 in January and February of 1933.

Exports of silver in February were $734,000 compared with $2,128,000. In 1933, February silver exports were $209,000 compared with $855,000 of silver imports. The excess of silver imports in February was $1,394,000 compared with $646,000 in February, 1933. The excess of imports of silver for January and February combined was $4,129,000 in 1934 compared with $858,000 for the like two months of 1933.

Total of Insured Bank Deposits Up Since First of Year

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP)—Insured bank deposits increased $449,559,099 to $15,512,744,137 during January and February.

Leo T. Crowley, chairman of the Deposit Insurance Corporation, announced this in a review of the first two months of insurance of deposits up to $2500. He said banks belonging to the corporation increased 1015 to a total of 13,632.

"The number of insured accounts in banks which are members of the insurance fund increased by 2,068,229 during the first two months to 54,814,249 at the end of February," Mr. Crowley said, "while the insured deposits rose during the same period $449,559,099 to $15,512,744,137.

"At the end of February, the number of state non Federal Reserve member banks in the insurance fund was 7442, a gain of 688 in the two months; national banks totaled 5275, an increase of 214, and state bank members of the federal reserve system numbered 915 or 113 more than at the first of the year.

The corporation said the 10 leading states in respect to deposit insurance have 75.46 per cent of all the insured deposits in the United States and 65.52 per cent of all insured accounts.

These states with the number of insured accounts and their dollar value are: New York, 11,417,348 guaranteed at $5,313,823,000; Massachusetts, 1,426,080 at $466,057,000.

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The Young Folks' Page

The Mail Bag

Coogee, New South Wales, Australia

Dear Editor:

I have been interested in the Mail Bag for quite a while now and have wanted to write to you and express my appreciation of the Mail Bag column. I would like to gain some pen friends in any part of the world, and tell of my country, Australia, the land of sunshine. It is in many parts a very beautiful country, and as I have traveled a great deal I have seen many of its picturesque beauties.

I am 15 years of age and attend a large boarding school in Sydney. I am interested in writing, reading, sport and almost all the things girls of my age like. Won't somebody please write? I would love to answer all letters from girls of foreign countries, and of Australia, too.

Roslyn P.

Gary, Indiana

Editor:

reading the Mail Bag I many people interested in out- life. I had an interesting experi- with some fish last summer. and myself discovered some eggs on the bottom of an old which had water in it. We asked her children not to use this boat we kept watching the eggs for time. One morning Betty came ing up the hills shouting to me me with her. She led me to the r's edge and there I saw a school h so tiny I could scarcely see m. They stayed in the boat for a nth or more feeding off the sand the bottom of the boat and the weed and water plants we gave to m. Then we set the baby pike free knowing they must discover how and where to get food as they grew older.

Thanking the Mail Bag for its kind services, Barbara Q.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Mail Baggers:

I enjoy the Monitor very much, especially the Mail Bag. I am a Girl Scout and at our meetings we do many interesting things. Sometimes we learn to dance or play games, carve figures out of soap, dress dolls and learn things for our tests.

In the seventh year of geography in school, we learn about the Asiatic countries so I should be interested to hear from a girl of my age (11) in Asia. A letter from any other country will also be welcomed. As I was brought up in the country I am fond of such things as the trees, birds and wild flowers.

Natalie S.

Chicago, Illinois

Dear Editor:

I think that it's about time that I wrote in to the Monitor again to thank you for conducting our wonderful Mail Bag department.

I am 19 years old and a student of languages, and as I hope to become a German teacher and interpreter some day, I would like to hear from others interested in languages, particularly German. Perhaps we could correspond in German and help one another with the language.

Spanish, too, I am studying, so would like to hear from girls interested in that language also. I would like to hear from correspondents anywhere. Pen pals around Chicago would be welcome, because then we could really meet soon. Clara. B.

New Britain, Connecticut

Dear Editor:

We live in New Britain, a sma city 10 miles from the capital, Hartford. We have a population of about 60,000. New Britain is noted for its hardware products. Corbin locks and screws are made here. Our high school was the first in the state to have talking pictures. Every morning we see a picture. The other day we saw one which was shown at the World's Fair.

I am 16 years old and am a junior in high school. I like any sport, especially swimming and skating. I have not lived in New Britain all my life, but I used to live in Colorado. I like to travel and I hope to go South sometime, as I have already been East, West and North.

I shall be glad to write to anyone my age. I should like to hear from someone in France (I have studied French for two years) or from the southern states, but letters from anywhere will be welcome.

Rita H. W.

Manchester, England

Dear Editor:

I want very much to correspond with someone who lives away from cities and large populated areas. I would like someone from Switzerland, but unfortunately I know no German and my French is not too good. If some kind person who can write English would not mind, I should be so glad. Norway, Sweden, the Canadian Rockies, the Pyrenees all interest me.

I am 20 years of age and I work in a brand new public library. It is very pleasant and bright, and especially just now when we have hyacinths, tulips and the first daffodils to remind us that the English spring is close at hand. Unlike most public libraries in England, we have cretonne curtains at the windows in gay colors, and the difference in atmosphere which they make is truly astounding.

I am interested in mountaineering, about which I have read a great deal but done little, literature in general and especially poetry, nature, needlework, music and travel. I collect pictures of mountains and hope one day to have a glorified scrapbook complete with maps which I love to draw.

Will somebody who has anything in common with me, or feels that we might grow to have mutual interests, please write to me? I do so want to have a correspondent from another land. Edna M. W.

(Our correspondent's remark about the curtains is most interesting. Other librarians please take notice!—Ed.)

Long Beach, California

Dear Editor:

The last time I wrote to the Mail Bag I received six answers—one a very lovely letter from Argentina and I'm still writing to this correspondent. I would like to correspond with a girl in any foreign country, preferably a Spanish-speaking one. As I am taking the fourth year of Spanish, I would like to put it into practice. I think it is a very beautiful language, and I intend to master it.

There are 17 students in the class, and is more like a large family discussing the doings of the day. We have been reading a novel entitled, "Amalia." It relates the story of the War of Independence in South America. Each one of the students gave a report on a South American country, which proved a very valuable asset to our Spanish study.

I would enjoy very much writing to some girl who would answer my letters in Spanish. I am 16 years old and a senior in high school.

Ethel W.

(A list of those desiring correspondence will be found in another column.)

New Type of Model Plane

Both Photos The Christian Science Monitor—Ewing Galloway

COMPRESSED AIR USED FOR POWER

Upper—Boys of Bellrose, L. I., Constructing New Type of Model Plane, Using Compressed Air for Motor Power. The Use of Compressed Air in This Way Is Growing in Popularity in Many Towns and Cities. The Drum Carries 150 Pounds Pressure. On the Left—One of the Boys Is Seen Soldering Around Pistons for Air Leaks. Lower—The Boys Getting Ready to Fly Their Plane.

Children's Museum of Indianapolis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Indianapolis, Ind.

THE Children's Museum of Indianapolis, a privately supported institution maintained primarily for pupils of the city's schools, is not only a pioneer in this field of education, but is also unique in several respects. The Museum is housed in a handsome old residence on North Meridian Street, a principal Indianapolis boulevard. It is open at all times to children, but so cosmopolitan are its exhibits and so worthwhile its activities that it is well visited by adults also.

Exhibits are loaned or are permanent gifts to the Museum. Money donations are received but not solicited. During vacation times and on Saturdays during school weeks, special programs—always illustrated and instructive in a travelogue sort of way—are arranged for children. A bulletin is published at intervals which is well supported by the schools.

The Junior Board of Directors

The children are made to feel that they really do own the Museum. The city is divided geographically into 12 districts, and the school in each district having the largest number of visitors to the Museum within the year, in proportion to its school enrollment, receives the privilege of appointing a pupil to represent the district the following year as a member of the Museum Junior Board of Directors.

And this Junior Board is not merely an honorary body. It is consulted regarding plans to make the Museum more attractive to the city's children, and board members go to the city's orphanages, where they give talks on Museum exhibits and activities.

This Junior Board recently conducted a Museum Week in every city school, and children brought objects they regarded as worthy of display at their own school temporary exhibits.

Contents of the Museum include something from almost every field which might interest or educate children. There is an extensive geology exhibit, as well as astral charts. Every foreign country and land is represented, with objects used in everyday life, with examples of foreign culture, with explanations of problems and accomplishments of other peoples. Exhibits are exchanged with the children of other countries. A life-size child doll is a gift from Japanese children. The games and pastimes of all children are depicted. And so on.

Modern times are represented by a detailed exhibit of transportation and communication. Cases range round walls, progressively telling the story of man's advancement. There the youthful visitor may gaze at leisure. Printed explanations are simple yet complete. A guide conducts visitors through the Museum if they so choose.

Some hundreds of Museum exhibits are constantly circulating at the various school buildings during the winter. One set, for instance, tells the story of silk, so that the teacher may begin with a silkworm in the schoolroom, take it through its various phases, and complete the lesson with a visit to one of the city's silk mills. Children are taught the wisdom of forest conservation in a similar way.

Recent illustrated talks, all well attended by the children, include the following topics, selected here at random: "Glimpses of England," "Glimpses of Scotland," "Echoes of the 1933 Budapest Boy Scout World Jamboree," "Interdependence of Animals," "Interdependence of Plants," "The Solar System," "Constellations and Their Myths," "Weather and Climate," and so on.

Summer Trek for High School Boys

Each summer, under personal direction of Hillis Howie, assistant director of the museum, boys of high school age make a self-supported trek into some distant part of the North American continent. They travel in a motor caravan designed primarily for field work.

Last summer they covered 5000 miles, combing Glacier National Park and the national Crow and Blackfeet Indian reservations for fossils. They brought back an extensive motion-picture record of their trip. And also they brought back two perfect fossilized skulls of oreodon, three fossilized turtles of unusual size, and other interesting finds. The fifth eight-week expedition will set forth next June.

For a time the Museum received a small tax contribution, which has now been eliminated for two reasons: Efforts are being made to reduce municipal taxes at this time, and the Museum has attained sufficient individual private support to become self-supporting. The Museum is now one of the institutions to which Indianapolis points with pride.

The executive personnel of the Museum is enthusiastic over its success, too. The considerable effort necessary to maintenance of the Museum is well worth expenditure, the personnel feels, because of the genuine, spontaneous and continuous enthusiasm expressed by the city's children. Those connected with the Museum feel that it can be duplicated to the enduring worth of any community. H. R. H.

Learning the 'Good Game' Of Farming

National Federation of Young Farmers' Clubs of England and Wales

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

PERHAPS it was because of the rain that the seed sown in a Devonshire village in 1921 sprang up so sturdily and bore such splendid fruit, for when a young man with a vision arrived one night in the little town he was met with a reception calculated to dampen any one's enthusiasm.

"Mister," said the natives, while the rain poured steadily down, "if you're looking for the very last place on God's earth to start a Young Farmers' Club, you've found it."

That was 13 years ago. Today the National Federation of Young Farmers' Clubs of England and Wales extends from Devon in the south to Northumberland in the north, with over 188 clubs and close on 4000 members.

Some one who had heard of the movement but had not taken the trouble to find out what it is doing, lately remarked, "This Young Farmers' business is just playing at farming." To which the reply was made, "So it is. But a good game is surely well worth playing. . . . I've seen a good deal of this young farming. It is a good game and, like all games in these days, it is played very seriously."

This "good game" of farming is open to all boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 21. In fact, if you are desperately keen to begin and are not yet 10 you can join as a "learner" member.

A Badge and An Animal

First you are given a badge, and then you are given an animal. And this is where your individual responsibility begins, for it is a serious business to care for a live creature be it calf, pig, goat, rabbit, hen or bee. An annual show is held, in connection with which a sale of stock and produce takes place, and since the members do their own work and have no labor bills to pay, there is nearly always a "profit" over.

Members are taught by practical and well-trained men and women how to run their little agricultural enterprises; how to rear a calf, to breed pigs, to cultivate plots of ground for fruit and vegetables, to keep a small flock of poultry, or a hive of bees. The activity, it is stressed, must be looked upon as a business, and not merely as a hobby, and be run on proper business lines. The necessity of starting with a really good stock; of knowing how to manage that stock; of understanding how to feed the animals on properly balanced rations, and of how to keep careful book records and accurately balanced accounts, is part of the training.

Impossibilities are not expected, and since there are many young members who may not have had any previous practical knowledge of farming, an advisory committee is always at hand to render assistance.

An Advisory Committee

This committee is formed of grown-ups who have had special experience in stock-raising, crop cultivation, and the proper housing, feeding and care of birds and animals. Their duty is to raise money for the initial outlay; to purchase and distribute the stock and equipment; to pay regular visits of inspection; to arrange for the shows and sales, and to help in promoting lectures, discussions, and other activities.

Like all good things, the work of farming opens up endless possibilities. The boy or girl who enters for the stock judging competition quickly becomes acquainted with dairying operations; carpentry instruction is gained while making or repairing equipment. Agricultural crafts, such as constructing hurdles, thatching and hedging, are also learned, and those who go in for fruit and vegetable growing are taught the best methods of drying, bottling, canning and preserving their produce.

Living in the open induces the love of natural history, and classifications of wild flowers, weeds, berries and fruit are often made, while the activities of birds and insects are studied from a practical point of view in order to discover how much of a help or a hindrance they may be. Local history becomes a subject of real interest, and map making, the collecting of farm records, and the study of local customs follow automatically. Small wonder that the young farmer learns not only to care for his stock but to protect the countryside in which he lives.

The methodical training received in the club, and the experience gained in the management of affairs, will be found invaluable when the time comes for the member to run a farm of his own.

Naturecraft and Campcraft

Naturecraft Creatures: Joseph W. Lippincott and G. J. Roberts. Illustrated. J. P. Lippincott Company. $1.50.

THE writers of this book had in their possession a penknife, a small gimlet, cutting pliers and scissors—not many tools you will say, but quite enough for their needs; they added later glue, beads, pins, corks, paints. "It all started," we are told in the first chapter, "by someone suggesting that we make a toy farmyard and garden among the old roots of an oak. . . . But we had no Noah's Ark animals to put in them; so as soon as the little barns had been made of bark pulled from dead limbs lying about, and the fences had been made perfect by sticking short twigs into the ground close together, we started on a hunt for anything that could be made to look like a cow, or horse, or farmer."

Once they had seen what creatures and animals could be made, the hunt began for materials to make them out of. Pine needles and cones, chestnut burs, acorns, seeds, berries, oak galls, thistledown—all the little, almost insignificant things you can imagine finding on a walk through the woods or the open fields—soon became some part of a bird, a beast, a fish or an odd little person.

A sense of humor is the only requisite (besides the few tools) for making naturecraft creatures, and a fair knowledge of animals, birds and insects; but you will undoubtedly want to read some books about nature so that you will have models at hand and in mind for your handiwork. Once you begin, there is no telling what you may do!

If you live in the city you will find a wealth of curious treasures cast by trees and carried by winds in any park, and you will not be depriving anyone if you take a few, for the trees and shrubs provide nuts aplenty for the squirrels, berries for the birds and seeds for new growth. If you live by the seashore you will find your material in a walk along the beach.

"Naturecraft Creatures" is a book for boys and girls with busy hands and lively imaginations. Among many interesting things the authors hint that making these creatures can be a profitable hobby, for art and curio shops will always be found interested in the unusual, the whimsical, the attractive.

Camperaft Manual: Frances T. Horak. Illustrated. G. C. Manthorne & Co., Boston. 50c.

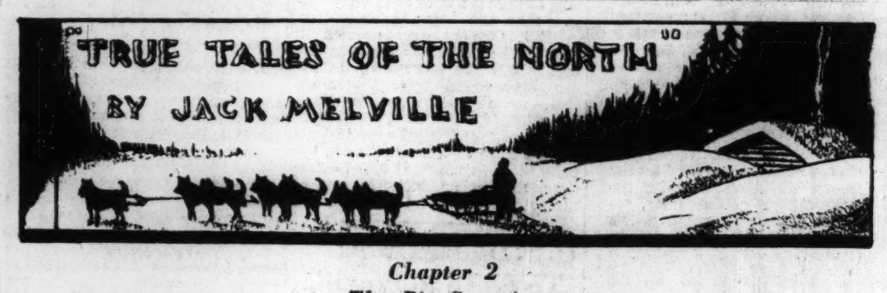
An early camp manual has arrived with its welcome news that days of tramping through the woods, meals over an open fire and nights of sleeping under the stars are not far distant. This is a small but very comprehensive manual. It may be slipped easily into a pack without adding more than an ounce or so of weight, and contains all that real campers will need to know about tent making, fire laying, map making and such important features of the outdoor life as well as helpful suggestions about camp meals, weather, camera, star study and camp fire stories. Any further information may be sought in the bibliography given in the two last pages of the book.

2 MONTHS of Fun and Progress

SUMMERTIME is a happy time for youngsters who attend summer camps. Every day is filled with new adventures in sports and crafts, new lessons in self-reliance and expression.

You can confidently turn to the camp advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor for help in selecting a camp. They put you in touch with a wide choice of opportunities.

Look for the camp advertisements Mondays, on the Children's Page, and Thursdays, on the Young Folks' Page.



Chapter 2
The Big Surprise

NEXT morning I was awakened from a sound sleep by the clash and clatter of Ben building the fire and getting breakfast. For a minute or so, I did not know where I was and then it all came to me in a flash. I was home and good old Ben had a surprise for me this morning. I was out of bed in a minute calling, "Top of the morning to you, Ben," as I hurriedly dressed.

As soon as I was ready, I bounded into the kitchen. "Hey, Ben, out with the surprise. You promised and now no more waiting." Ben tried to get me to have breakfast first, but nothing doing. Curiosity sure had a tight hold on me. After begging for what seemed a long while, the old woodsman gave in. "All right," he said, "let's go. I never did see such an impatient chap." He surely took plenty of time getting ready. His blanket coat seemed to have disappeared and when after a hunt it was found hanging in its accustomed place, he had to look for a lost mitt that was resting all the time in his coat pocket.

Then he slowly led the way to the dog kennels where he stopped and started to talk to the different dogs. The old fellow knew I was just bursting with impatience and teased me by taking as much time as possible. Nothing I could do or say would hurry him in the least. After leading me almost everywhere in camp and getting me so excited I didn't know what to do, we came to the lean-to at the back of the stable where we kept Nettie Girl's hay and straw.

Lady's Boisterous Welcome

As he opened the door a great wolf dog leaped through and right into my arms, knocking me head over heels into the snow bank. It was Lady, my big wolf huskie pal. In the excitement of coming home last evening I had forgotten all about her. She was so happy she nearly smothered me with snow as she jumped on me, planting her great paws in my face, licking me with her wet tongue, dancing around and on me. I had a hard time getting to my feet. Ben was no help at all. He just stood there and laughed at me.

After Lady had quieted down a little and I had removed the snow from my neck, nose, ears and eyes, we stood still for a minute, my hand stroking Lady's great head. Then I heard a little yelp, then more little yelps, squeals and whines. I was into the lean-to in an instant, and there the whole floor seemed alive with little wolf-huskie puppies. Oh, boy, how excited and happy I was!

Lady stood beside me and proudly looked her children over. I counted them. There were seven. They were so young that their eyes were not yet open. What sturdy little dickenses they were. They wabbled all over the floor trying to find their mother. They squealed and barked and tumbled. One little fellow just sat down and put his little nose up in the air and howled in his baby voice the long drawn cry of the wolf.

They were all pretty much alike,

The Christian Science Monitor

Lady

each about nine inches long and very fat. Six of them had the dark gray coat of the timber wolf. The seventh was going to be a light silver gray color, like his mother. All had the thin-thick ears of the huskie, and their wee noses were so short they looked as if someone had pushed them flat on purpose.

Ben had been standing in the doorway watching me, and he looked so proud and important you would almost think he was their father.

"You blessed old sour-dough," I yelped, "what a surprise! Gee, Ben, what a team they'll make! We'll keep them all together and train them as a matched racing team. Oh, boy, they'll be the finest outfit in the North."

Lady went into the corner where Ben had made a nice "nest" for her. The minute she lay down, all the puppies toddled toward her and snuggled close. Lady licked each puppy very carefully. She loved each one of them and wanted them nice and clean. She was a mighty proud mother.

Ben and I stood for a long time admiring the family group. We planned their feed, training and care, so that when the time came they would be the grandest team in history.

Hundreds of Feathered Friends

I would have stayed there all day but Ben reminded me that we had not fed the birds, so we hurried back to our cabin. As we came near, we could hear the chirping and twittering of hundreds of our little feathered friends. Then in swarms they came to meet us, whirling around our heads or calling to us from the branches of near-by trees until we entered the kitchen.

I picked up a big piece of bannock and went outside again. No sooner had I closed the kitchen door behind me than the whole world seemed full of birds, as a great cloud of them fluttered around me. Some landed on my head and arms. Chickadees, Sap-suckers, Junkos, Blue-Jays, and yes, sir, even my old friend, a big black crow, were all whirling together in a dizzy flash of color. All but the crow, I should say, for he jumped excitedly up and down on the branch of a tree close by. He wouldn't come any closer.

The other birds had no fear at all. Why should they have? Ben and I had fed them every morning since the first snow came. They had gradually realized that we loved them and were their real friends. I broke the bannock into small pieces and crumbs and let them eat out of my hands. What a scramble there was! I wish you could have seen them.

When the last crumb had disappeared, I left them and went looking for Ben. I found him making wolf snares.

"Ben," I asked, "have we fresh deer liver?"

"Got a deer three days ago," he answered, "and I figured you might want the liver so I saved it for you."

"Atta boy, old timer! You say the puppies are seven days old. That means their eyes will open in two more days. Tomorrow morning we'll try to find out whether any one of them is a born leader or not."

[To Be Continued Next Thursday]

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Mary S. (13), Perth, Western Australia. From girls all over the world who are interested in music, swimming and dancing.

Janet C. (15), Coudersport, Pennsylvania. Especially from Europe and western United States. Interested in hiking, stamp collecting and cooking.

Margaret M. (18), Otago, New Zealand. From anywhere.

Cynthia F. (19), Mexico, Missouri. Especially interested in architecture and would like to hear from others interested in this subject.

Gertrude W. (19), Chicago, Illinois. Would like to hear from Mail Baggers in Chicago who are interested in forming a club to study contemporary or English drama.

From Boys

Weston L., Bradford, Rhode Island. From Mexico, South America or Japan. Interested in journalism and Spanish.

Frederic S. B. (16), Santa Barbara, California. From anywhere. Interested in tennis, football, basketball and racing.

Charles R. B. (17), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. From France, Spain, or Latin America. Is a freshman at a university and would like to correspond in French or Spanish.

Hans K. (19), Hamburg, Germany. From all over the world. Would correspond in French or Spanish. Interested in foreign languages, sports and music.

Gunter S. (19), Hamburg, Germany. From an English boy.

Over 20

Ann R., Chicago, Illinois. From anywhere, but especially Sweden. Will correspond in French, Spanish, or Swedish.

Aki S. (male), Stockholm, Sweden. From anywhere. Interested in collecting post cards, reading, and the theater.

Nils S., Stockholm, Sweden. From anywhere, but especially the West Indies and South and Central America.

Isabella C., Rockford, Illinois. From anywhere. Interested in art, travel and hobbies.

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

EDUCATIONAL RECREATION

ULVER SUMMER SCHOOLS On Lake Maxinkuckee 394 Lake Shore Walk Culver, Ind

NAVAL SCHOOL CAVALRY CAMP BOYS 14-19

WOODCRAFT CAMP BOYS 9-14

NUACE MOUNTING CORNERS

NEW! The *Senior* NuAce Corner, big enough for temporary or permanent mounting of large photos, drawings, charts, proofs, etc. Same as *Regular* style corners, except in size. 40 to the pkge.; in black, white, gray, green, red, sepia, ivory.

Other popular styles: *Regular* and *Junior* in 7 colors, 100 to the pkge.; gold and silver, 60 to the pkge. *Transparent* style, 80 to the pkge.

Any style 10c pkge. at dealers and 5 and 10c stores. If you cannot find them, send us 10c for pkge. and samples.

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NEVER IN PASTE FORM

Tastes good

Children like

REVELATION TOOTH POWDER

For 25 years the family dentifrice in millions of homes. Revelation cleans and whitens the teeth when used regularly, morning and night. Free from harmful ingredients, say 15,000 dentists.

. . . *Drucker's Revelation Tooth Powder sold in two sizes, 35¢ and the 50¢ economy size.*

AUGUST E. DRUCKER CO., SAN FRANCISCO

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SARGENT SCHOOL CAMPS

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RECREATIONAL CAMP FOR GIRLS

Under Boston University. 500 acres around Half Moon Lake. Seniors 13-19. Separate Junior Camp 6-12. Land, water sports. Riding in fee. Catalog.

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SALT water beach, 100 acres of pines. Rustic, well-equipped buildings. Four age groups. Swimming, sailing, canoeing, riding. Dancing, dramatics, sketching. Craft shop. Course in Counsellorship. French conversation. Tutoring if desired. Nearby Guest Building for adults. Write for booklet.
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NAVAL SCHOOL CAVALRY CAMP BOYS 14-19

WOODCRAFT CAMP BOYS 9-14

ANNOUNCEMENT

Big M Ranch, 6000 acres, 30 miles south Denver, the mile-high city. In sight, snow-capped mountains. Wanted, limited number boys 12 to 16 through June, July and August; under constant supervision Ft. Collins Agr. College and Harvard graduate; instruction—range riding, outdoor work, making hay, gardening, poultry, etc.; 2 hours morning, 2 afternoon; best environment, food, outdoor quarters; no enrollment after May 1st. Write Big M Ranch, C. E. Miller, Elizabeth, Colo.

LEELANAU

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Two hundred acres, wide, sandy beach. All land and water sports. Working scholarships.

Fourteenth Season *Catalogue*

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DELICIOUS, NOURISHING . . . *and in keeping with your standards*

No wonder Monitor readers drink this tempting food-drink—*every day*

MONITOR mothers have shown clearly their approval of Cocomalt—the delicious chocolate flavor food-drink.

For children whose mothers read this newspaper are now drinking Cocomalt regularly—at meals and between meals. Their mothers know that Cocomalt is a delicious, wholesome drink—in keeping with their standards.

Made as directed, Cocomalt actually adds 70% more food-energy to a glass of milk—providing extra food elements valuable to the child's growth and development.

And how youngsters love this chocolate flavor food-drink! It's a real soda-fountain treat to them. Even children who dislike plain milk can't seem to get enough Cocomalt!

Cocomalt comes in powder form only, easy to mix with milk. Delicious HOT or COLD. At all grocery stores in ½-lb., 1-lb. and 5-lb. air-tight cans. High in food value—economical in price.

Special trial offer: For a trial-size can of Cocomalt, send your name and address with 10c (to cover the cost of packing and mailing). R. B. Davis Company, Dept. 25C, Hoboken, N. J.

Cocomalt is made by an exclusive process under scientific control. It is guaranteed pure, wholesome and to comply with all food laws

Cocomalt

Prepared as directed, adds 70% more food-energy to milk.

California Unrest Needs Prosperity To End Its Menace

'Vigilantism' Held Inhuman by Lubin Following Investigation

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO—When public opinion in California resorts to "vigilantism" in suppressing agricultural strikes, without regard for the constitutional rights, as well as human rights, of workers, it is forgetting the lessons dearly learned 17 years ago when the Industrial Workers of the World was a leading problem in the State.

Yet in Imperial Valley recently both the constitutional and human rights of workers were trampled by growers and shippers whose financial stringency blinded them to the illegal and anti-social character of their acts, according to Mr. Simon J. Lubin, chief of the State Bureau of Commerce, who recently returned from an investigation of labor disputes in the valley as a representative of the National Labor Board.

"A few weeks ago," Mr. Lubin said, "two other men and I were requested by the National Labor Board to study the agricultural disturbances in Imperial Valley. We were instructed to make recommendations to the Federal Government looking to permanent amelioration.

Near Ruin

"We found more than half a million acres devoted to agriculture. Ninety per cent of the acreage in perishable field crops is controlled by a handful of shippers, through ownership, leases, and loans. The shippers, however, freely admitted that some of them are in bankruptcy, while the rest are on the verge of financial ruin.

"The masters and their underlings forbid free speech and free assembly, even by ordinance! They scoff at our federal courts. They interfere with the organization of workers, and deport representative committees fairly elected. They threaten to prevent the feeding of starving women and children by federal relief agents. They arrest innocent men and women under fake charges. They fix exorbitant bail. They browbeat the attorneys for the workers.

"Their so-called peace officers do the bidding of their lords with the able assistance of firearms—and a sufficiently large deputized rabble to supply the chorus for 50 comic operas, and the color as well. They glorify Vigilantism. Childishly they blame the threatening discontent upon 'Communism' and 'Moscow.'

Recalls Riot in 1913

"I recall to your memories a bloody chapter in California history. In August, 1913, a riot broke out on a hop-field in northern California, the owners of which had advertised widely for workers, and where living and working conditions were intolerably inhumane. Four men were killed. That seems to have been the signal that ushered in a reign of terror throughout California and the western states. The Industrial Workers of the World rallied to its standard thousands of dissatisfied men and a campaign of incendiarism and sabotage was planned, and, in part at least, carried out. Hysteria was rampant. Vigilantism held sway. Public officials lost their heads. Prominent citizens became mobsters and gangsters."

Stressing the importance of economic prosperity as the basis for improved relationships between workers and employers, Mr. Lubin urged the creation of a state department to work for additional outlets and better prices for California produce; the restoration of the State Commission of Immigration and Housing to its former status of an independent state agency, to strictly enforce the state housing and labor-camp laws and fight the exploitation and abuse of aliens; the establishment of subsistence farms; setting up a state agency—possibly the rejuvenated Immigration Commission—to regulate and coördinate the labor supply of the state and to set up permanent machinery for handling differences between workers and employers. And he renewed a suggestion made many years ago, to the effect that a public agency be set up devoted to the task of state planning.

Federal Home Finance Plan Gets Under Way

(Continued from Page 1)

homes. Heretofore it has usually been necessary for a farmer to take a plan of a city house and adapt it to his needs.

But the new plans will be designed primarily for him with the rooms so arranged that farm hands coming in to wash their hands for dinner will not have to track mud through the rest of the house. Other needs peculiar to the farmer will also be met.

Ten thousand CWA canvassers went from door to door in 63 cities asking questions about house equipment, overcrowding, finances, gardening proclivities, etc. These replies are also being tabulated and are expected to furnish a complete picture of housing needs of urban dwellers.

The proposed central housing agency would be empowered to guarantee in part loans made by private agencies, banks, mortgage loan companies, insurance companies and building and loan associations running from $300 to $2000. The plan is to supply loans for renovation of from one to five years at not more than 5 per cent interest.

Loans would be made for 20 years for new buildings up to 75 per cent of the value of the property. Reduction of mortgage interest rates and elimination of second and third mortgages are also contemplated.

A general coöperative effort would be made to reduce the price, the cost of distribution of building materials, and the price of labor. It is estimated that nearly two-thirds of existing unemployment is in the heavy industries. For many months the Administration has been attempting to find a way to stimulate these key industries and officials believe that the extensive housing program may prove the solution.

If the central financing authority is not set up as a separate agency it may use the facilities of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, which finances city homes and the Farm Credit Administration which lends money to farmers.

The program will dovetail with the slum-clearance program of the $125,000,000 Federal Housing Corporation, the rescue of stranded populations by the Subsistence Homestead Corporation and the Surplus Relief Corporation and with the widespread schedules of demolition of useless buildings and repair of houses for families on relief about to be launched by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

Pay as You Go Only Safe Way

(Continued from Page 1)

that render the business and governmental structures too rigid for effectively meeting the changes in prices.

"Business crises will continue to be potential threats to economic prosperity. Hence every business enterprise should be managed with that risk in view. Even though business depressions cannot be prevented for some time yet, their severity can be substantially lessened by policies of preparedness."

And Dr. Copeland believes the refusal of the nation to recreate a large superstructure of debt is the best form of preparedness. Only thus will it escape the penalty of foreclosures and moratoriums, of meeting unyielding demands contracted when dollars were cheap, but repayable with dollars that are dear.

Dr. Copeland believes economic education alone, rather than legislative fiat, will wipe out depressions. But education is slow, it involves the kindling of ethical concepts in one business leader after another, until there is a sufficient amount of economic intelligence and morality to make business voluntarily embrace laws of industrial planning now being prematurely imposed from the outside.

Boston Art Notes

Art Club

Fred S. Elwell Esq. has lent the Boston Art Club his collection of oils and pastels for a memorial exhibition of the artist who had painted them, Arthur C. Goodwin. As friend and patron, Mr. Elwell collected Arthur Goodwin's work and this comprehensive display is a tribute to his good taste. For the visitor, it offers a splendid opportunity for seeing in quantity the works of one man.

Boston town proved an endless resource to the painter. He saw poetry in the streets and gardens, and the sky line as so many artists have seen it in Paris and Rome. Mr. Goodwin had the taste and sensitiveness to discover an abundance of material at home. To it he brought the enhancing qualities of impressionism, telling color and emotional calm. Through a sheer veil of pallid tones he portrayed his subjects, so that they appear part dream, part reality. One recognizes Copley Square, Park Street, Boylston Street, but not for their factual traits, rather for some elevated state of mind one may have had at a moment when looking at these spots. The artist had studied them at twilight and noon, late afternoon and morning; the clearer atmosphere, which brought out contours sharply, interested him less than the clouded, misty, hazy states.

His application of pigment was so spare that at times there seems scarcely an articulating line; there is rather the slightest change in value from light to dark or vice versa, and that slight change does the trick. Impressionism, intended to convey a fleeting moment, encouraged this light and ephemeral handling. Poorly handled, the method was meaningless, a few daubs of paint which could not be "read"; well-handled, as in these works by Arthur Goodwin, it could be evocative, exquisite.

From the point of view of recording, Arthur Goodwin painted a number of valuable pictures. Some of the buildings he portrayed have since been razed. Topographically the city changes continuously, and depictions of former scenes may some day prove helpful, if not inspiring.

Katharine B. Hamlin

At the Junior League gallery, Zero Marlborough street, there is on view an exhibition of sculptures by Miss Katharine B. Hamlin. Supplementing the sculptures are some drawings.

Portraits comprise most of the display; one or two compositions and a fantasy complete it. Miss Hamlin molds a portrait with attention upon salient features and affable expression. She makes no attempt at attaining a generalized depiction, or at superimposing a decorative scheme. Her compositions reveal an interest in plastic problems and sculpturesque qualities.

The drawings are made with a thick line which establishes in its spare way the characteristic movement and form. They are evidently planned with the approach of the sculptor's eye, which trails down all aspects of the three-dimensional.

Fogg Museum

As supplement to the current exhibition of French drawings, there is a splendid loan collection of modern French paintings at the Fogg Museum, Cambridge. Rare opportunity indeed to see Manet's "Girl With Cherries," or Renoir's "Self-Portrait," or the Degas or Corot or Delacroix canvases. A portrait by Cézanne impresses once again the definite mode which he developed from the use of color. The Manet shows the stepping-stone from the old school of realistic light and shadow to the new school of marked design and strict economy of stroke. Throughout this small display there are to be noted the freshness and ease and exhilaration in paint which characterize the French artist of the first rank. It is a living art; the color and subjects and patterns are animate. We may survey these works and conclude that we live in a time which has contributed in good measure to the history of art. D. A.

School Age Bill Deferred

"Reference to the next annual session" was reported on all legislation before the "Legislative Committee on Education seeking to raise from 14 to 16 years the compulsory age limit for school attendance for minors. One of the bills was sponsored by the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

Boston Snapshots

"If Winter Comes" — Although Mabel Tallaferro is playing in "Autumn Crocus" she feels that it is springtime in the theatrical profession—and one sign of this new life is the success of this wholesome comedy of love in the Tyrol in the late summer of a school teacher's life.

Everyone realizes that the past several years have been very lean ones for the theater. Some people blame the movies, others the radio, and still others, the stage hands' union. But Miss Tallaferro insists that the theater itself is to blame because of its continuous presentation of unworthy—and often objectionable—plays.

"In times of strain," she says, "the people have a right to look to the theater for inspiration and real recreation. If it offers this kind of entertainment they will support it even in depression years. If it fails, it will drive them to other sources."

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Miss Tallaferro is well qualified to speak on the subject. She has played in everything from the Shakespeare and Shaw, to light, modern comedies. When she felt several years ago that the theater was not living up to its proper moral standard, she turned to the rigidly censored vaudeville stage and spent two or three years in presenting two one-act plays on the large circuits. In 1911 she entered the movies—being the first star of the legitimate stage to do so, she believes.

"The rôles which appeal most to me," she says, "are those in poetic plays such as those written sometimes by Lady Gregory and William Butler Yeats. I feel that the public is ready to give a warm welcome now to plays which present beauty in this way and I hope to see more of them produced in the near future."

♪ ♪ ♪

"In Your Absence"—Passing an empty store down town, which had once been a lunch counter, apparently, our attention was arrested by a solitary telephone standing on the white-tiled display space just inside the window—with only an empty flower vase keeping it company. Against the 'phone stood a sign to this effect—"In your absence have your calls taken by the operator." Judging by the appearance of the store it looked as though the operator must have accumulated quite a few messages.

♪ ♪ ♪

"Keep the Home Lights Burning" —Once upon a time Mr. Jones used to sit up until 11 o'clock every night, just to hear a news broadcast, sponsored by the local light and power company. It was a pleasant occasion. Warming his toes by the fire, he could listen to the woes of the outside world. The family would refrain from retiring until the program was over. It is easier to go to sleep without the sound of the loudspeaker. Mrs. Jones finishes her sewing by the light of a large floor lamp. Junior reads a book in bed because nobody has come up to tell him to go to sleep. Miss Jones entertains the boy next door—out on the sun porch.

But now the news broadcast is gone. Mr. Jones has nothing to wait up for, and when he goes to bed he likes to encourage the rest of the family to go, too. The house that once glowed with light until 11:30, is now dark and silent an hour earlier.

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And Mr. Jones and his family are typical of hundreds, perhaps thousands, of others. Their early-to-bed habit is giving the electric company food for thought. The publicity man who thought of the news broadcast at that particular time, knew his business, they have decided.

In the meantime, while they cast about for some other broadcast that will keep the home lights burning a little longer, the hydroelectric turbines slow down earlier, there is more water above the dams—and perhaps the beavers are working later into the night. But that does not help the light and power dividends!

Wirt Calls Inquiry Just a Smoke Screen

(Continued from Page 1)

measures we have been led to believe were temporary become permanent, we will have lost most of the liberty. Recently at the code hearings in Washington the Administration unmistakably indicated that this is not a theoretical danger.

During the next two months, legislation will probably be passed which will make the fall elections to Congress unimportant. It will not matter whom the people elect. Our next Congress will not be able to do much.

Most NRA codes now take away two of our fundamental liberties; viz., a hearing is not necessary before a conviction is ordered because the Government can be judge, jury and prosecutor; and a man making an agreement with the Government can be ordered under threat of punishment to agree in advance that he will give his consent to any regulations or decrees which the Government decides is good for him.

Beginning with the Tugwell drug bill nearly every piece of new-deal reform legislation provides that an executive department, or commission or administrator shall have full power to say with finality what the facts are and that no court of review can go into the evidence.

Cites Air-Mail Intimidation

In the proposed bill for aviation companies is a threat to punish them if they enter the court of claims and attempt to sue for damages.

The present securities bills in Congress make the adequate marketing of our securities impossible. The only machinery that we have for financing our durable-goods industries is our stock and security markets. We cannot put our unemployed back to work until we can finance the durable-goods industries. There is no question but that this machinery needs reforming. But we cannot destroy the only machine that we have while we are building a new one.

Insull controlled the light, gas and water plants in my home town. But we did not destroy them. We will have water, gas and electricity while we are waiting for our Government to remedy the mess.

One of the five men foremost in the Democratic Party is reported to have said recently in a private conversation, "Oh, yes, I know we are on a course which will lead first to a period of Fascism followed after a brief interval with Communism, but—" the sentence was completed with a shrug of the shoulders.

I believe that the Wagner Bill, which purports to be a gift to Labor, is in reality a noose for Labor.

Last December, Mark Sullivan published the startling fact that about 100 intellectual radicals publicly threatened President Roosevelt with their group resignations unless he accepted as his, their viewpoint.

Practically everything indicated in my communication to Rand as planned by the "intellectuals" has already been related, has either been enacted into law or is in the process of being enacted.

That we are actually in the process of a deliberately planned American revolution has been announced by the revolutionists themselves over and over again. But the American people think that such a thing is preposterous and therefore they have not been inclined to even notice the tremendous changes in our government. The American people think of revolutions as changes that come only through the overthrow of governments by armed forces. We are not aware of the fact that just as real revolutions can come by the graudual substitution and changes in our laws and that they inevitably radically increase the power of the persons in charge of the executive branch of our Government.

March 24, Mark Sullivan published the following:

"It will be a great irony if the Democratic Party should become the one opposing individual liberty; but as it seems now they will go into this congressional campaign indorsing the enormous deprivation of individual liberty, the great transfer of power over the individual to the Government and to the President as an individual, which has marked the Roosevelt Administration."

The demand to know the names of my informants is in my estimation the usual move to distract attention from the real issue. I cannot willingly permit a smoke screen to be drawn over the activities of the radical group while people are led to concentrate on the crucifixion of two or three culprits. When in my estimation the welfare of the country demands that the names be made public, I shall disclose them.

Our forefathers knew that to recognize armed revolution is an easy matter. But to recognize boring from within does take "eternal vigilance."

I regret that any representative in our Government should object to an open and free investigation of what is going on in the often-referred-to American revolution. Now let the people choose.

People Must Be Consulted

If, after an open discussion and investigation, the American people choose the planned economy, I will coöperate in the new state. I will be an American, but I don't want the new State to be created by the gradual substitution of new ideas in Government, without the people being aware that this is being done.

As free American citizens, we have the privilege of free speaking concerning any government procedure. We can change the form of our Government, if we want to do so. That is not treason, but liberty, but the question is, do we want to do so? How are we to learn if we don't try to understand what we are doing? Why not investigate?

In my opinion it is not treason for a few persons to promote and work for a change in the form of our Government. That is not another Gunpowder Plot.

Such persons are merely exercising the right of free American citizens, but we are the traitors to our Government if we permit a few radicals, with supreme confidence in themselves, but contempt for the average citizen, to get away with it, while we have been asleep.

Have we reached the place where an American citizen, in the exercise of his right to come to Washington to say what he thinks concerning proposed legislation before congressional committees provided for that purpose, shall be proclaimed by our representatives to be a lobbyist, a propagandist, a publicity hound, a crank who wants to make a stump speech? If so, where is our democracy? After all, our congressmen are our servants.

Economy Moves Fast At Boston City Hall

Economy continued to be the watchword at the City Hall today. Thirty employees in the street department were notified that their services were no longer required.

Among the 24 permanent and six temporary employees discharged was Mr. Charles F. Bogan, who has been in the city's service since 1899. Next year he would have been eligible for a pension. Today's discharges make 130 in two days.

Music

Chamber Music Concert

Under the auspices of the Longy School of Music, a concert of chamber music was given last night in Jordan Hall by the Chardon and Durrell String Quartets, with Messrs. Norbert Lauga and Frederick Tillotson as violin and pianoforte soloists. The program opened with the First String Quartet by Walter Piston, dedicated to the Chardon Quartet and played in first public performance by them. Chausson's "Concert" for violin, pianoforte and string quartet was played by the Durrell Quartet with Messrs. Lauga and Tillotson. The final number was an Octet for strings by Georges Enesco, in which the two quartets effectively joined forces for a first public performance in Boston.

Mr. Piston's quartet proved a puckish piece, written in modern idiom which at times seemed unnecessarily dissonant. Of the three movements, we found more to interest us in the Adagio, which contains some excellent thematic material well manipulated. The performance was above reproach.

Although the Chausson is overlong and obviously padded (despite the cuts in the performance last night) it nevertheless is a work to rouse the enthusiasm of the listener. Had the pianoforte been somewhat less in evidence the ensemble would have been improved, since the work is not advantageously scored for the strings. Yet the quartet maintained its part admirably, especially in the passages which featured Mr. Lauga's fine musicality.

The Enesco Octet, built upon material essentially orchestral, is one of the most engrossing pieces of chamber music to come this winter to the attention of this commentator. In five movements, played without a break, it revealed the Chardons and the Durrells in perfect accord. A composition worthy the talent of the performers and given with the artistry for which each group as a separate unit is well known. G. M. S.

Joy of Having Job Outweighs Complaint of Crowded Buses in Suburban Boston

For once the cause of complaint becomes a reason for rejoicing. Three short months ago, patrons of the 7:20 a. m. Savin Hill bus heading for Northampton Street could have a whole seat apiece. Often as many as 10 persons got on at the station. Stops were made along the way for any who hailed.

Today, the bus fills up at Savin Hill Station. It more than fills up. The 29 seats are all taken. More than a dozen must hang onto pipe railings which give an insecure hold when the bus bounces. As if by magic these working people have appeared out of nowhere. There are no stops except to land passengers.

Are there many complaints among the riders in this crowded bus? Not very many. Three months ago these workers were without jobs. They stayed at home, hoping they'd get a call from one of the hundreds of applications they had sown broadcast in the labor field. To get to work in any way pleases them. It has been a long time since they have hopped the 7:20 for work.

Now they are back at work again. What's inconvenience to that? Perhaps later on their petitions will force the Boston Elevated to run an extra bus during the rush hours between 7 and 8 each morning, for the crowd grows daily.

Quincy Cat and Bunnies Celebrate By Wrecking Store's Easter Window

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass., March 29—A certain Quincy merchant locked his store door last night with an appraising eye cast toward his newly decorated Easter window.

In the center a rabbit and her six bunnies wiggled their noses a bit fidgety in their wire cage. On either side Easter lilies flourished in artistic array. In the corner a cat snoozed in perfect contentment.

This morning as the merchant approached his store he was pleased, if not surprised, to find a crowd gathered in front of his window. A self-satisfied smile crossed his face.

Gently he edged his way through the crowd toward his door. Then he froze in his tracks. The artistic window he had left last night was beyond recognition. Instead of the blossoming lilies, only their stubby stocks remained. The rabbit cage was empty. On top of the cage lay a rabbit, six bunnies and a cat with sides bulging twice their normal size.

The merchant gave a forlorn sigh. So did the rabbit, six bunnies and cat.

Insull's S. S. Maiotis Tarries at Istanbul

ISTANBUL, Turk., March 29 (AP)—Strong evidence was seen today that the S. S. Maiotis, supposed to have Samuel Insull Sr. on board, is being detained in Istanbul harbor by Turkish authorities.

Martin Insull Out on Bond

CHICAGO, March 29 (AP)—Martin J. Insull emerged from a county jail cell today to be led before the bar of justice he has striven 17 months to evade.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

Kitchener: Kitchener and Waterloo Collegiate Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 5.

United States

Connecticut

Danbury: Masonic Temple, 337 Main Street 8:15 p. m., April 6.

District of Columbia

Washington (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, 3505 Sixteenth Street, N. W., 8 p. m., April 6.

Maryland

Catonsville: Church Edifice, Frederick Road and St. Timothy's Lane, 8:15 p. m., April 6.

Massachusetts

Boston Suburbs (auspices The Mother Church):

Waltham: Senior High School, Columbia Street, 8 p. m., March 30.

Jamaica Plain: Mary E. Curley School, Centre Street, 8 p. m., March 31.

Dorchester: Dorchester Woman's Club, 3:30 p. m., April 1.

Worcester (First Church): North High School Auditorium, Salisbury Street, 8 p. m., April 3.

New Jersey

Jersey City: Lincoln High School Auditorium, Crescent Avenue near Communipaw Avenue, 8:15 p. m., April 7.

Ridgewood: Warner Theater, 3:30 p. m., April 1.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

HELP WANTED—MEN

EXPERT watchmaker for Honolulu; permanent position open for thoroughly proficient man able to repair small wrist watches; prefer European who can meet customers; excellent opportunity for right man. Write ECHOLM JEWELRY CO., 117 S. King St., Honolulu, Hawaii.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olovnit frocks, lingerie, hosiery direct from factory; low prices, unsurpassed values. SHAUGHNESSY KNITTING CO., Dept. A-64, Watertown, New York.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, Back Bay, overlooking Fenway—2 and 3-room suites; reasonable rent; Christian Scientists preferred. 304 Hemenway St.

TEANECK, N. J.—Furnished upper floor, 6 rooms, sun room; April 15-Oct. 1; adults; references exchanged; convenient buses, trains. MRS. A. GASTON, 416 Queen Anne Road, Teaneck 6-1336-M

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C., 68 E. 92nd (Apt. 2)—Gentleman wishes to share his apt. with gentleman, 2 couches; $4.00 weekly; references; Christian Scientist preferred; all conveniences.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

BUFFALO, N. Y., Men! Save money this spring and still wear clothing of the finest quality and style; slightly used topcoats and suits, $6.50, $8.50 and up; also a fine line of new topcoats and suits, $9.95 up; come in, convince yourself. Al O'DONNELL'S WARDROBE, 107 E. Genesee.

FURNITURE

DISCOUNTS up to 50% on NEW SIMMONS (overstock) Mattresses, coil and box springs, studio beds; French and colonial beds, all pieces also the finest collection of FURNITURE from wealthy homes and bankrupt stocks at very low prices. LLOYD'S Auction Rooms, 239 East 60th St., New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Intelligent, athletic young woman, with cultural background to care for 2 children 8 and 10 years; horseback riding essential; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box W-10, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HOUSES TO LET

UNUSUAL opportunity for adults to rent single house in Malden's West End; Dutch colonial, brick veneer; recently built for owner's occupancy; many distinctive features including automatic heat, mechanical ventilation, electric refrigeration and water heating. Incinerator. For inspection call Malden 1937-M (Mass.).

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For sale at real bargain price, 2015 Ave. S, near Ocean Ave., California Bungalow on lot 40x95. Particulars, OWNER, 2021 Ave. S Dewey 9-6448—JENNIE WOLFF.

ONE-FAMILY HOUSE 6 rooms and bath; plot 85x135; double garage; hot-water heat, oil burner, electric refrigeration; furnished optional; owner moving to coast. M. P., 19 Kernochan Ave., Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.

REDDING, Connecticut—Small acreage, barn for remodeling; $2000, little cash. AIKEN, 524 West 122nd Street, N. Y. C. Monument 3-2743.

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ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 83rd (B'way)—Large outside room, southern exposure; suitable for 2; private shower, lavatory, $9 weekly. Trafalgar 7-7363.

SITUATIONS WANTED

COUPLE—Chauffeur, chambermaid or cook; speak English, French, German; country preferred. Write Box T-4, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

AUDITOR, Bookkeeper.—Diversified experience, handling full set books - statements; age 30; married. CHARLES E. NELSON, 975 52nd St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

IN CONNECTICUT—American, married man, wants work as caretaker or driving car for private party; elderly people preferred. Box X-20, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

SALES executive of wide experience wishes to serve in a position of responsibility. Box D-11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED —WOMEN

SECRETARY-stenographer, experienced, accustomed to responsibility; free to travel. Write Box W-4, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

STENOGRAPHER—10 years' diversified experience, desires position. Write Box H-9, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

TYPISTS

TYPIST, experienced, desires work at home typing every description—legal documents, manuscripts, addressing envelopes. Scarsdale (N. Y.), 5098 Central Ave.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS bought, sold, exchanged and rented; expert repairing. ARCADE TYPEWRITER CORP., 80 Boylston St., Boston. Han 3121.

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CONNECTICUT

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Pickwick Candy in special Easter forms. Louis Sherry ice cream in special Easter molds and fancy forms.
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Supply Your Easter
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CONNECTICUT

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We specialize in Fancy Creams
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FOR EASTER
Ringless Chiffon Stockings 1.35 pair
Exquisite chiffon without rings or shadows. Wonderband run-stop. Sizes 8½ to 10½—5 colors.
HOSIERY, FIRST FLOOR
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The Stamford Dept. Store
ATLANTIC and BELL STREETS
In the Heart of the Shopping District
Invites you to visit our newly created Infants' and Tots' Department. It is our aim to serve our patrons with choice selections at a very moderate price.

Connecticut's Most Distinctive Shoe Store
L. SPELKE & SON
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SEE NEXT PAGE

CONNECTICUT

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(Continued)

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The Choicest and Foremost Models in
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A New England-made shirt for New England people. Sizes 14 to 17, $1.75 each.
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Complete Line of Confections and Ice Creams for Easter
We Serve Lunches
CHOCOLATE SHOP
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(Continued)

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Fancy Decorated Nuts and Fruit Eggs
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Mail Them Anywhere
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We Have Anticipated Your Needs
G. W. MERRELL
1921 PALMER AVE. Phone Lar. 3460
Lawn Mowers Sharpened Rollers Rented

Long Island

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1915 MOTT AVENUE
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Lovely Easter Flowers and Gifts
Dalsimer
"A corsage will delight her Easter morn."

FAR ROCKAWAY—Cedarhurst

Tel. Cedarhurst 0291 Emmons Mo
Westminster Radio
SEE THE NEW 1934
NORGE ROLLATOR REFRIGERATOR
513 CENTRAL AVENUE

FLUSHING

SAVE MONEY AND TIME
BY GETTING YOUR SPRING WARDROBE HERE
THE boulevard shop
141-06 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y.
Open evenings until nine.

JAY'S
GROCERIES, VEGETABLES
DAIRY PRODUCTS
12 MADISON AVENUE
Telephone for free delivery.
Flushing 9-4843 or Flushing 9-4863

FREEPORT

Ready for Easter
Dry Cleaning, Dyeing, Alterations, Remodelling, New Garments Made to Order. Moderate Prices.
WEISS, *Tailor and Furrier*
3 E. Merrick Rd. Phone Freeport 4405

HARRY'S MEN'S SHOP
"Freeport's Finest Store"
Good Clothes
STETSON HATS HABERDASHERS
85 S. Main Street Freeport

FREEPORT—Merrick

EXCLUSIVE HOSIERY
for Men, Women and Children
SILK—WOOL—LISLE
Ladies' Pure Silk—From 50c up
ROSE ZUBER, 38 Chestnut St.
Phone after 2 P. M. Freeport 7441-M

GREAT NECK

PHONE GREAT NECK 30
"THE FLOWER BOX"
Our Phone Number and Our Street Number are only two of the 30 reasons why readers of this paper buy plants, flowers, ferns, bulbs, seeds in and out of season from us.
30 MIDDLE NECK ROAD

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD

Walk-Over
for Men and Women

Florsheim and *Red Cross Shoes*
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT
The New Shoe Store
Established 1919
29 MAIN STREET 90 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

A CLASSIC fashion for spring—REDINGOTES, combining smart floral prints with solid color coat-dresses in either silk or cloth. Fashionable and practical. Youthful Evening Dresses in the newest fabrics—mousseline de soie, horsehair and sheer silk.
FELT HATS
As dashing and different as our dress styles
Mertz's Robet Shoppe

LEE-DAVID, Inc.
9 MAIN ST. HEMPSTEAD, L. I.
Complete Assortment
SMART SPRING MILLINERY—DRESSES
Specializing HALF-SIZE DRESSES

New Spring Modes
for
Women, Children and Men
BERKELEY SHOE
20 MAIN STREET, HEMPSTEAD

ETTINGER'S
THE QUALITY STORE
SWAGGER SUITS—ENSEMBLES
HATS—SPORTSWEAR—GLOVES
Always Moderately Priced
Vassarette Girdles and Foundations
584 FULTON AVENUE HEMPSTEAD

ROGERS *Florist*
64 MAIN STREET, HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
Phone 1713
CUT FLOWERS
FLOWERS BY WIRE

Ropke & Treiling, Inc.
Confectionery and Restaurant
A DELIGHTFUL PLACE TO EAT
EASTER RABBITS
50 Main St. (next to Hempstead Bank)
Phone 5995

The Florence Shop
231 FULTON AVENUE
FASHIONS for FASTIDIOUS FOLK
REASONABLE PRICES

L. SEEL
Mgr. A. & P. TEA CO.
99 MAIN STREET, HEMPSTEAD
Telephone 5700

Hempstead Plumbing Supply Co.
Incorporated
Plumbing and Heating and Tinsmith Supplies
of Quality
143 JACKSON STREET
Phone 737 Hempstead, N. Y.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

FRED G. KELLEY INC
MOVING, STORAGE WAREHOUSE
CRATING 37-60 81st St.
SHIPPING Hav. 9-5000
PACKING Sun. Hav. 9-4438
HAvemeyer 4-8220 Orders Promptly Delivered

J. HABERMAN
Butter, Eggs and Groceries
82-12 Roosevelt Ave. Jackson Heights, N. Y.
To assure yourself of a pleasant Spring be fitted to a good Foundation Garment at
Carmen
37-50 82 ST. HAvemeyer 9-2874
Also Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves and Bags

JAMAICA

Florsheim Shoes for Men and Women
Treadeasy for Women
Posner's for Children
SHOES THAT ARE DIFFERENT
GREEN BROS
WE FIT THE NARRO HEEL
165-2[illegible] Jamaica Avenue Jamaica 6-4608

Louise Millinery
[illegible]-165 STREET
(In Clayton Dress Store)
Hats of Distinction, made to order. Also a selected line of "Ready-to-Wear" hats. $1.95 and up.

Valencia Beauty Shoppe
Corner 168TH ST. and JAMAICA AVE.
Specialists in
Frederick's Vitron Croquignole Permanent Wave $3.50 and $5.00
All other beauty items at popular prices
Jamaica 6-9460

EASTER STYLES
for Baby, Sister and Brother
BUNNYLAND
165-20 Jamaica Ave.
Opp. Valencia Thea.

LYNBROOK

Easter Greetings
from
FREDERICK'S DELICATESSEN
FOOD SPECIALTIES
76 ATLANTIC AVENUE TEL. LYN. 635-R

PERLMAN
FLOWER SERVICE, Inc.
Easter Flowers
Sunrise Highway and Atlantic Avenue
Lynbrook, N. Y.

ANDERSON'S
65 Atlantic Avenue, cor. Sunrise Highway
Watch Our Windows for Easter Specials—Candy and Soda
Telephones Lyn. 4827 and Lyn. 4891

JOHN SALERNO
TAILOR and FURRIER
Repairing of all descriptions.
83 Atlantic Avenue Tel. 4551 Lynbrook

Long Island

LYNBROOK
(Continued)

Try Adelaide's *For*
Town and Country Clothes
Dresses ..... $7.95 to $16.75
Coats and Suits .... 16.75 to 25.00
Hats ..... 1.95 to 4.95
Atlantic Ave. cor. Sunrise Highway
Lynbrook, L. I.

JOHN WATTS
CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS
87 ATLANTIC AVE. LYNBROOK, N. Y.
TELEPHONE LYNBROOK 8422

QUEENS VILLAGE

MALLORY HATS KNOX HATS
IRV and LEW
217-21 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-10129
MANHATTAN SHIRTS ARROW SHIRTS

SHOES
for Men, Women and Children
SOL ROSEMAN
218-19 JAMAICA AVENUE

AUERBACHER'S
Easter Showing of Women's and Children's Silk Dresses
226-28 Jamaica Avenue, Queens Village, N. Y.

Curth Motors, Inc.
Sales Service Parts
222-04 Jamaica Avenue
130 Jericho Turnpike
Floral Park

RICHMOND HILL

PRUDENCE BEEF LOAF With GRAVY
Perron's Delicatessen
106-09 Jamaica Avenue Rich. Hill 3-4001

A. JOSEPHSON
TOYS—SPORTING GOODS
GREETING CARDS
109-02 JAMAICA AVENUE
Phone: Richmond Hill 2-4348

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Special Class for High School Students
Private Lessons by Appointment
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Opposite High School

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330 4331 and 4332

Matrix Shoes
"Your Footprint in Leather"
Pedicraft Children Shoes $2.45 to $3.95
PARAMOUNT SHOE SHOP
17 Years Correct Fitting
111-51 Jamaica Avenue

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

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Tel. Rockville Centre 1815 31 Yale Place
9 a.m. to 1 p.m. daily

MOORE BROS.
Ignition—Batteries—Speedometers
Sales—CARBURETORS—Service
VACUUM TANKS, FUEL PUMPS
Tel. Rockville Centre 1422
340 Sunrise Highway

Tel. Rockville Centre 2462
"Flowers for All Occasions"
PATTHEY'S FLOWER SHOP
Telegraph Delivery Everywhere
44A N. VILLAGE AVENUE
Tel. Rockville Centre 648, Murray Hill 2-2900

THE ELITE
Ladies' and Children's Wear
A new line of Spring Garments for Easter.
Tel. 107 17 N. PARK AVENUE

Herman Brown
Men's Wear
A Full Line of Clothing, Furnishings and Hats.
9 NORTH PARK AVENUE
TEL. R. V. C. 2540

SHOES *For Men*—NUNN-BUSH
For Ladies—ENNA JETTICKS and QUEEN QUALITY
For Children—SIMPLEX FLEXIES
WILLIAMS & WELLER
73 NORTH PARK AVENUE

New York Fashion Shop
A full line for Easter of Infants', Children's and Ladies' Wear.
$1.00 Phoenix Hosiery Special for 79c
SHEER and SERVICE
26 N. VILLAGE AVENUE R. V. C. 5913

Park Avenue Market
FANCY GROCERIES
7 S. Park Ave. R. V. C. 7014
Quality Meats and Poultry

ROSLYN

OLD ORCHARD INN
ROSLYN LONG ISLAND
Guest rooms with open fireplaces; oil burner; delicious food; homelike; 26 acres; riding horses; reasonable rates by day week, month.
Opposite Post Office Roslyn 603

WHITESTONE

ROYAL SCARLET
QUALITY WITH ECONOMY
Announcing
New Royal Scarlet Store
under management of Ted Perfilio
THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1934
12-38 150TH STREET
Sponsored by R. C. Williams & Co.
Fine Foods Since 1811
Free Delivery—Phone Independence 3-7657

MAMARONECK

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2240
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, *Manager*
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON

Kaplan Markets INC.
ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR
53 SO. 4TH AVE. 471 SO. 5TH AVE.
TEL. OAKWOOD 5010

FRED C. ROSCHER
STATIONERY AND ENGRAVING
Full Line of Office Equipment

New Numbers in Printed Stationery at $1.00
19 SOUTH FOURTH AVENUE

Van Horson & Bertine
Corp. Corporation
Jeddo Highland Coal
Furnace Oil, Coke and Wood
221 Washington Street, Mt. Vernon
OAKwood 0500

Mme. BLAND
Cloaks, Suits and Gowns
29 SOUTH FOURTH AVE.
Phone Oakwood 6573

A. L. KNUDSEN
Fancy Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
Prompt Free Delivery
471 So. Fifth Ave. Ph. Oakwood 0320
MT. VERNON, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER GARDENS
445 GRAMATAN AVENUE
Situated on 3½ Acres of Ground
2½ to 5-Room Apartments
Special Low Rates to Desirable Parties
See Mr. Gifford (Supt.) on premises, Oakwood 5188, or August Stolz, 170 E. 3rd St.

For GUARANTEED VACUUM CLEANER SERVICE $1.25
Call W. S. DURR CO.
459 So. 2nd Ave. Oakwood 1401
New Rochelle, 385 North Ave., N. R. 8769

NEWBURGH

HIGHLAND QUASSAICK NATIONAL BANK *and* TRUST COMPANY *of* NEWBURGH
20-22 WATER STREET
Total Resources over $13,000,000
"THE BANK OF SERVICE"
We invite your account

NEW ROCHELLE

Let the NEPTUNE STORAGE Help you!
MOVING PACKING STORAGE
DAILY TRIPS TO—New York City
New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Phone. New Rochelle 1300

Wolfe—Dahms
until recently with Bonwit Teller and Joseph—Hats
ready to wear—custom order
2 Hamilton Avenue at North Avenue

Silent Glow Burners
Quiet—Dependable—Automatic
Because we supply both Oil and Burner we accept full responsibility for perfect performance.
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
370 North Ave.—N. R. 1000—22 Pelham Rd.

NRA
Henry Hairdresser
458 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK
PHONE N. R. 3552

FERGUSON'S
always provides you with tempting dinner table delicacies at easy-to-pay prices. Reason enough why you ought to make the
New Rochelle 8400
Call a part of your daily routine.

I. B. COHEN
Features
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
Stetson Hats
Bostonian Shoes
507 Main Street

GEORGE ROSCOS
Upholsterer and Decorator
16 Division St. (So.)
Tel. N. R. 3743

Lester D. Gelula
OPTOMETRIST
Eye Examinations
543 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
Telephone N. R. 6896

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn

Phone LAfayette 3-1198—1199
Estab. Over 25 Years
CALLAS BROS.
Flowers
for All Occasions
615 Nostrand Avenue
Corner Bergen Street
Flowers telegraphed to any part of the world

Rozel's Shoppe
Smart Millinery
Remodeling
Also Blouses and Skirts
720 NOSTRAND AVENUE

Borough of Manhattan and Bronx

PAULINE'S KIDDIE SHOP
R. Sonderling, Proprietor
CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS
Coats, Hats, Suits, Shoes, Hosiery, Dresses, Blouses, Skirts and Sweaters
2 WEST 125TH STREET Harlem 7-0625
NEW YORK CITY Open Evenings
Near Fifth Avenue Until 10

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Manhattan and Bronx
(Continued)

BOULEVARD HAND LAUNDRY
Excellent Work at Reasonable Rates
Prompt Call and Delivery
200 West 69th Street, New York City
Tel. Trafalgar 7-3470

Cathedral Dress Shop
1082-B AMSTERDAM AVENUE
2 Doors North of 111th Street
Featuring a Complete Selection of MODERATELY PRICED
Misses' and Women's Sports, Afternoon and Evening Dresses

ONEIDA

EJABE'S SERVICE
SOCONY
151h and Main Sts. 351 Williams St.
Sylvan Beach, N. Y. Oneida
1496 W 2 Phones 1164

PORT CHESTER

BOYS' EASTER SUITS
$10.75 $12.50 $14.75
I. GOLDBERG, SON
29-31 N. MAIN STREET

Kesbec Quality Service Stations
Essolene
● ESSO 427 N. Main St. Tel. 383
● ESSOLUBE Foot of Byram Hill Tel. 4325

GAGE HATS
Specially Priced, $2.95, $3.95
Alfred's Millinery
20 NORTH MAIN STREET

POUGHKEEPSIE

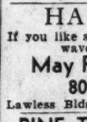
PRINTING
[Estimates cheerfully furnished on all Church and Commercial Printing.]
THE ARTCRAFT PRESS
22 BARCLAY STREET POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

MAJOR & KAY LAUNDRY
For Good Work
14 Liberty Street Phone 4501

SMITH BROTHERS
Famous Since 1847
Fancy Ice Creams for Easter
Packed in dry ice—delivered anywhere.

DIESING'S
Texaco Gasoline
Fisk Tires—USL Batteries
MAIN STREET and GRAND AVENUE
TEL. 276

"If It's Made of Rubber, We Have It"
Rain Coats and Rubbers
For All Members of the Family
SIRING BROTHERS
Successors to Alling Rubber Co.
283 MAIN STREET



SALTFORD *says*
Be sure she has a corsage for Easter Sunday

THERESA BAKE SHOP
FOR
A Large Variety of Novelty Baked Goods for Easter
272 MAIN STREET PHONE 3503

ROCHESTER

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Charlotte 1649
Daily except Saturday

FRED WABNITZ
Market and Grocery
1057 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
Not How Cheap But How Good
RUMFORD BAKING POWDER

ALICE J. MILLER
HARPER GRADUATE
Hair Dressing
Manicuring
WELLA
PERMANENT WAVING
954 Mercantile Bldg. Stone 524

PROJANSKY CO.
Tailors-Furriers to Gentlewomen
39 EAST AVE. Stone 6223

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Realtor
RENTALS—SALES—MANAGEMENT
MORTGAGES—INSURANCE
802 UNION TRUST BUILDING

HAIRDRESSING
If you like soft natural looking permanent wave, you can get this at
May Ryans Beauty Salon
80 EAST AVENUE
Lawless Bldg. Room 310 Stone 2723

PINE TREE FOOD SHOP
A Wonderful Asosrtment of Cookies for Parties
(Special prices on large orders)
BREAD, ROLLS, CAKES, PIES
470 Court Street Main 7099

FLOWERS
Better Flowers than ever before at lower prices than ever before
Rochester Floral Co.
33 FRANKLIN STREET

Manufacturing FURRIER
Cleaning, Cold Storage
New Garments, Repairing, Remodeling
Skins—Linings—Matchings
ORLA KIRK
337 o. Goodman treet Monroe 3251-W

J. E. Thompson
Women's Wear of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

SUGAR CURED HAM
20c a lb. center slice or 15c a lb. whole
ELDER'S
Market and Grocery
527 MONROE AVENUE MONROE 1050

ADOLPH E. BECKER
Sells COKE for
Rochester Gas & Electric Corp.
Just Call GENESEE 6168
When ordering one ton or more

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
"blue coal"
Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow
WE ASK YOUR PATRONAGE
MAIN 18

Harold Keller
FLORIST
FLOWERS for All Occasions
1022 South Ave. Monroe 8520

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL *and* SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

Harry T. B. Richardson
BAKERY
Fancy Cakes, Pastries to Order.
72 Clinton Ave., South Main 1770

Edith Ellis
38 EAST AVENUE
Headquarters for
Easter Gifts and Candies
We Mail or Deliver

FIRE AUTO
INSURANCE
In approved companies at lowest rates
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Rochester Theatre Building
MAIN 2503

FRANK K. YOUNG
542 Monroe Ave.—
COAL ~ COKE
Monroe 461

RYE

FUEL OIL
COAL CEMENT
"Log Wood or Cannel Coal for the Fireplace"
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
PHONE 1231 99 PURCHASE STREET

Theodore Fremd
RYE, NEW YORK
MEATS and POULTRY OF ALL KINDS
51 Purchase St., Tel. 153-152

SCARSDALE

846 Scarsdale Avenue, Scarsdale
Telephone 3176

For INSURANCE
CONSULT
FRANZ SIGEL
Vice President and General Manager
Scarsdale Agency, Inc.
HARWOOD BUILDING Phone 2100

By Appointment *Hours 9 to 6*
MAE-BLANCHE BEAUTY PARLOR
22 HARWOOD COURT, SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Telephone Scarsdale 4073

JOHN HUTCHESON
Florist
Easter Plants and Flowers
45 Penimore Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.
Phone: 1661

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil
Garage
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Telephone White Plains 8866

Hartsdale Coal Company
COAL
OIL—WOOD
Phone Scarsdale 329

SCHENECTADY

108
Filterizer
CUNNINGHAM RADIO TUBES
RCA RADIOTRONS
RCA VICTOR RADIOS
H. S. BARNEY CO.
217-223 STATE STREET

A THOUGHT for SCHENECTADY SHOPPERS
YOU ALWAYS pay too much regardless of the price if you do not get Quality!
REMEMBER Merchandise from the Wallace Company—that fine store in Schenectady—always bears the stamp of Quality and Reliability.
The WALLACE CO.

NRA
Fishing Tackle
Tennis, Baseball, Golf Supplies
ALLING RUBBER CO.
254-258 STATE STREET

ROSENDALE
Schenectady Telegraphic Florist
Flowers of Quality
124 Jay Street Opposite City Hall
Phone 4-2550

Hamilton's Food Store
Choice Meats and Groceries—Canned Goods—Birdseye Frosted Products—Electric Maid Bakeshop Goods
Special for EASTER—Chicken, Fowl, Eggs, Ham—Scotia and City Delivery.
941 UNION STREET Phone 4-2446

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY
(Continued)

Easter

a day of gladness! We welcome it and all that it typifies.

The habit of Thrift fills *every* day with gladness. You can prove it.

Put Your Savings in a Savings Bank
Schenectady SAVINGS Bank
Where Clinton Crosses State
Interest From Day of Deposit

For EASTER
BIBLES
Religious Books
GIFTS
UNION BOOK COMPANY
257 STATE STREET

WALLHIDE
The "Vitolized Oil" Paint
Makes possible
ONE DAY PAINTING
FREEMAN & SON
124 WALL STREET

SCOTIA

THE DUTCH OVEN PASTRY SHOPPE
Homemade Delicacies—We have a new way for BAKING HAMS.
Try one for Easter—Delicious
143 VLEY ROAD Phone 2-8161

SYRACUSE

ASSOCIATED LAUNDRIES INCORPORATED
Laundry—Dry Cleaning
Window Shade Service
Tel. 2-8121

STORAGE MOVING PACKING
KING
STORAGE WAREHOUSE Inc.
Phone 2-6191

Coal and Coke
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genesee St. Tel. 2-0163

H. A. Hyde
has ready for you the cleverest
New Spring Hats
Prices from
$1.95 to $10.00
435 SOUTH WARREN STREET
Mabel Hyde Tallman

Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 South Warren Street

UTICA

Linen Damask Sets
These quality sets consist of one 54x80-inch cloth and eight matching napkins. White linen, nicely hemstitched . . . choice of several attractive patterns. It's a good idea to stock up now at this low price.
Set $4.50
J. B. WELLS & SON CO.
UTICA, NEW YORK

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 45 years
809 CORNELIA ST. Phones 4-3175

We are introducing for $1 a new Rollins Stocking with double reinforced heel and toe, semi sheer, with run stop lace top. If you mention this advertisement we will supply your needs at 85c per pair until April 1.
Henry Martin Company
UTICA, N.Y.

MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest dollar-for-dollar values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
Just Back of Grace Church, UTICA, N. Y.

"Known for Great Value-Giving"
Dresses, Coats and Millinery
Famous
Bleecker Street, Corner Charlotte

Automobile Insurance
HUGH R. JONES INCORPORATED COMPANY
JONES BUILDING Phone 4-3161
Style Moderate Price Quality
IRVING H. IRION
Millinery
200 Genesee Street Utica, N. Y.

WATERTOWN

G. W. White & Son
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

MLLE. BLANCHE KOURANY
announces the new arrival of Imported Linens and Laces. French Lingerie especially priced for Easter. McCallum Hosiery in the newest shades for Spring and Summer.
The Parisian Art and Linen Shop
IN THE ARCADE

NEW YORK

WATERTOWN
(Continued)

When it comes to suits—
SUIT YOURSELF
at EMPSALL'S. We're ready with swagger suits, topcoat suits, jacket suits, coat and dress ensembles. PRICES will suit you, too, from $8 swaggers in the Fashion Nook to three-piece, four-purpose topcoat suits at $29.50.
NORTHERN NEW YORK'S LEADING STORE
EMPSALL'S

WHITE PLAINS

BRUSSEL'S
FOOD MARKET, Inc.
"QUALITY FOODS FOR THE TABLE"
Look for Our EASTER SPECIALS
Phone WHITE PLAINS 10200
15 MAMARONECK AVENUE
Free Delivery Service

SUBURBAN-LAUNDRY
WHITE PLAINS
White Plains 8660

ORAM-KIRCHÉ, INC.
136-138 MAMARONECK AVENUE
EASTER DISPLAY
of Ensembles—Suits—Dresses Coats and Hats
NEWER THAN THE LATEST

Westchester—heats with
MAUE FUEL OIL
Telephones:
BRIARCLIFF 2100
WHITE PLAINS 7766
RYE 2343

JONES DAIRY FARM SAUSAGE
POST ROAD PRODUCE MARKET
Easter Specials
Jones Hickory Smoked Hams, lb. 21c
Week-End Specials on Eggs, Butter, Fruits, Vegetables and Groceries.
19 East Post Road Tel. W. P. 8680—8681
Prompt Free Delivery

ANYTHING IN REAL ESTATE
A HOUSE, AN APARTMENT
A STORE OR ACREAGE
Have Several Unusual House Bargains
BARNEY GERARD LOUIS
REALTORS *INSURANCE*
1 East Post Road. Cor. South Lex. Avenue
Gerard Building Tel. 2548 W. P.

ELSA MAY BEAUTY SALON
PERMANENTS $5 up
BEAUTY SERVICE 50c
201 SO. LEXINGTON AVENUE
COR. POST ROAD Tel. 10463 W. P.
"Patronized by Particular People"

JENKINS GARAGE
Twenty-Four Hour Service
● Washing ● Simonizing
● Body and Fender Repairs
● General Repairs
● Towing and Road Service
29 W. POST ROAD Tel. W. P. 8787

ALLISON GORDON, Inc.
Automotive Specialized Service
● Batteries, Radiators, Radio
● Speedometers, Carburetors, Tires
● Shock Absorbers, Ignition, etc.
34-40 GROVE STREET TEL. W. P. 7949

White Plains Produce Market
151 MAIN STREET
Phones 3130—3131—3132—7707
● Fairmont's Better Butter
● A Complete Line of Domestic and Imported Cheese

Charles Feick, Florist
FLOWERS for EASTER
226 MAIN ST. TELEPHONE W. P. 4844
"Flowers of Distinction"

For QUALITY and SERVICE see
Empire Shoe Rebuilders
6 MAMARONECK AVENUE
Hat Cleaning—Shoe Repairing—Shoe Shines
A trial will convince you that our service and material are of the Best Quality.

EASTER CARDS
DENNISON'S
Party Favors, Novelties, Gifts and Stationery
Vickerman Party & Gift Shop, Inc.
Opp. B. Altman & Co.
116 Mamaroneck Avenue

INTRODUCING OUR NEW ADDITION
● GIRLS' SHOP ●
SIZES 7-16
STONE'S CLOTHES SHOP
BAR BUILDING 199 MAIN ST.

L. A. SCHULMAN, Inc.
122 MAMARONECK AVENUE
A Comprehensive Showing of
SMART SPRING MODELS
DRESSES COATS
MILLINERY LINGERIE

JOHN HAYMAN
BOOKBINDING
of Every Description
Old and Valuable Books Repaired
189 MAIN STREET PINCUS BLDG.

CARPENTRY
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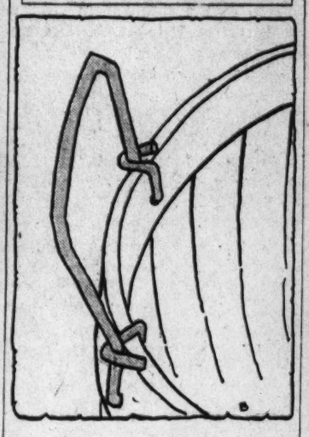
Daily Features

With the Inventors



Basket Handle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

PERHAPS you are thinking that this is not a new invention, for haven't bushel baskets had handles since time immemorial? But this particular one is fashioned from one cleverly twisted piece of wire, and has enough originality to have earned U. S. Patent No. 1946794 for Leslie M. Hile of Benton Harbor, Michigan, though it has been under consideration ever since Mr. Hile first applied for it in 1929. Doesn't this inspire you to submit some of your own ideas about improving articles of everyday use?

Your Camera

Exposures

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

"EXPOSE for the shadows and let the highlights take care of themselves," is an old rule in photography. Unless there is detail in the shadows of a negative, the picture will not be pleasing.

Some special treatment can be used in developing, but it is safe to say that you will not be able to reproduce in a print what is lacking in the negative. The only remedy is to give sufficient exposure to penetrate the deep shadows. Fortunately, with the new fast film, the question of underexposure is less important than it once was. However, if you will make it a rule to consider the shadows when making pictures, you will soon be able to judge light sufficiently to produce detail in them.

Overexposure is distinguished by flatness, or lack of contrast over the entire film. The film appears foggy, almost opaque. The detail is there, but it is indefinite.

If, when you examine your negative or film, the shadows are transparent and without detail, and the highlights (sky, etc.) are dense, that negative is underexposed. If there is detail in the shadows, and the highlights are foggy or veiled, and the negative is flat, it is overexposed.

Under the subject of development of film, suggestions will be made for handling films which have been incorrectly exposed. A correctly exposed film will have detail in the shadows and the highlights will not be opaque. This is called balance, and a film having these qualifications will always produce a good print.

News About Newspapers

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone)

"It seems to me that there is a promising future in newspaper work for the reporter specially trained to handle business news," said C. F. Hughes, business editor, New York Times, in an interview reported in Editor and Publisher, Feb. 20, 1932. There has been a growing thirst for knowledge of the business world on the part of the public, according to Editor Hughes. "Newspapers, particularly those in great centers of commerce, should have on their staff men who know their way about the labyrinthine world of business."

The recently appointed head of the Department of Journalism of Stanford University is Chilton Rowlette Bush. He's the author of "Editorial Thinking and Writing." He was graduated at the University of Wisconsin in 1925.

"To establish in the minds of the public the importance of the hometown newspaper to the community" is the purpose of "Newspaper Appreciation Week." California will concentrate on this objective April 2 to 8, 1934.

Cartoons of the Week

—Hutton in Philadelphia Public Ledger
The Wanderings of Ulysses

—Patton in Dallas Journal
Spring Is Here, We Hope

—Herblock in Topeka Daily Capital
They're Off!

—Knox in Nashville Tennessean
Careful There! Don't Get Off the Trail!

—Page in Louisville Courier-Journal
Progress

—Carlisle in Daily Oklahoman
Shucks! We Can't All Be Heroes

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Sandbags

I GAVE an order the other day to a man for a sandbag to use at the bottom of a door as a draft stopper. He had taken patterned denim of a heavy quality, made it in bolster shapes, and filled them with sand. These bags one can place at an attic door, or any outside door, where cold drafts offset the heat of the furnace. They are inconspicuous on the floor, are easily moved, and save coal. Miss Marjorie S.

Laundering Overalls

A WOMAN bought an electric washing machine, and, living near a large factory, decided to capitalize on her investment. She offered to wash overalls for the factory employees for a small amount a pair. She agreed to collect and deliver them at the factory. Her first efforts brought success in a small way and soon she had all the work she could handle. Miss Estella M. S.

For the Scrapbook

Seeds of Wisdom

Whoever wishes to increase human happiness must wish to increase admiration and to diminish envy.—*Bertrand Russell.*

Speak evil of no man, neither take pleasure in listening to a slanderer. Slander is evil; it is a restless demon, never at peace, but always having its home among frictions. Refrain from it therefore, and thou shalt have success at all times with all men.—*Mandate II.*

Best trust the happy moments.
What they gave
Makes man less fearful of the certain grave,
And gives his work compassion and new eyes.
The days that make us happy make us wise.
—*John Masefield.*

If you want knowledge you must toil for it; and if pleasure you must toil for it. Toil is the law. Pleasure comes through toil, and not by self-indulgence and indolence. When one gets to love work, his life is a happy one.—*Ruskin.*

Anger is never without an argument, but seldom with a good one. —*Halifax.*

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

AND if it is fear you would dispel, the seat of that fear is in your heart and not in the hand of the feared.—KAHLIL GIBRAN.

From the Monitor Camera Club Album

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THAT'S FINE! EVERYBODY SMILE

A Membership in the MONITOR CAMERA CLUB is Awarded Today to Mrs. A. B. C. Davenport, Nogales, Ariz., for This Picture of What Takes Place When You Offer Six Dusky Southerners a Watermelon.

In Lighter Vein

Well Supplied

Antique Dealer (to American) — "Now, sir, if you'll step this way, I've a very fine specimen of a Queen Anne sideboard I would like to show you."

American: "Say, that queen of yours must have had a big dining room. This'll be the eighth sideboard of hers I've been shown this week."—*Toronto Globe.*

Smile!

Patron (posing for photo): "What will these pictures cost me?"

Photographer: "They're $25 a dozen. Now, look pleasant!" — *The Congregationalist.*

Need You Ask?

"My fiancé said he would be the luckiest man in the world when we were married."

"How about your father?"—*Carnegie Tech. Puppet.*

Adjustable

"What is the new building you have put up on the hill there?" asked a curious visitor of a farmer.

"Well," replied the farmer, "if I find a tenant for it, it's a bungalow; if I don't, it's a barn!" — *Toronto Globe.*

Instructive

"Did you find the novel I loaned you enjoyable?"

"I found it instructive, anyway."

"What did it teach you?"

"Not to read any more by the same author."—*Boston Transcript.*

Practical Efficiency

"I suppose at the efficiency expert's wedding you didn't do anything so wasteful as throwing rice."

"Oh, yes, we did; but as a concession to his teaching, we had the rice done up in cotton bags, each missile weighing two pounds."—*The Rail.*

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

"Lamentations"

AS IS the case with many Old Testament books, Lamentations is designated in the original simply by its opening word *ekah*, "how" (Lam. 1:1); and no reference is made to Jeremiah as its author. When, however, the book was translated into Greek, it was named from its subject matter *Threnoi* ("lamentations"), and *Ieremiou* ("of Jeremiah") was added in accord with a verse not found in the Hebrew text, but prefixed to the Septuagint rendering, to the effect that after the sack of Jerusalem "Jeremias sat weeping, and lamented with this lamentation over Jerusalem and said . . ." (then follows the opening verse as in Hebrew and English). The translators of our Common Version simply rendered literally the title as given in the Septuagint, and so we have "The Lamentations of Jeremiah."

Daily Anecdote

A Queen's Reply

QUEEN ELIZABETH of England was known for her satirical wit in dealing with courtiers.

Once when she was passing through Coventry on her way to Kenilworth Castle, the Mayor and council asked permission to present an address of welcome. The permission was granted, and knowing the Queen's fondness for literature, the Mayor decided to make his address poetic. This is what he read:

We men of Coventree
Are very pleased to see
Your gracious Majestee
Good Lord! how fine ye bee!

The Queen smiled. Then a frown stole over her face and she immediately replied:

My gracious Majestee
Is very wroth to see
Ye men of Covegtree.
Good Lord! what fools ye bee!

Brevities

Indianapolis Star: The brain trust is now starting to provide the economic cloud with a silver lining.

Humorist: "Nature is an original artist," we read. That is why she so often scorns to copy the pictures on flower-seed packets.

Reader's Digest: Social tact is making your company feel at home, even though you wish they were.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Fruit After Its Kind

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

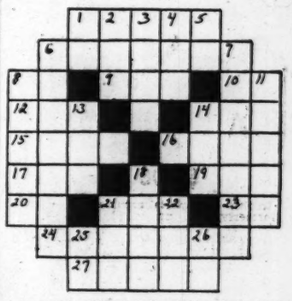
Toronto, Ont.

BECAUSE of a shut-in's need of quiet, a busy mother placed on her front door a card reading, "No Pedlars, Please," but it seemed to have little effect, for many times the house was disturbed by the ringing of the bell.

One very cold day, however, as the homemaker was sitting at the front window sewing, she saw an elderly man come up the steps, carrying a tray of safety pins, shoelaces, etc. Just as his hand reached out to ring the bell, he noticed the card. He turned and quietly walked down the steps. Then the homemaker noticed that he was very thinly clad, and wore no overcoat.

Only a few days before a friend had given her a fine, warm overcoat to be given to some one in need. Touched by the thoughtfulness of this elderly man, the busy mother went to the door and called him back. A few friendly, tactful questions and much reading between the lines brought forth a story of heroic endeavor to support his wife and himself. When the warm overcoat was tried on, it fitted beautifully, and great was his joy when he was reminded that his thoughtful consideration for others had brought forth "fruit after its kind."

Junior Cross-Word No. 140



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Docirine.
6—Strong current.
8—The Furus river is on this continent. (abbr.).
9—Sn is the symbol for this metal.
10—While.
12—Character in "Little Women."
14—Suffix used in forming names of compounds.
15—On.
16—This Indian reservation is in Arizona.
17—Herbert Hoover was born on this date in August, 1874.
19—Prefix meaning NOT.
20—Comparative ending.
21—A game at marbles.
23—French article.
24—Menial.
27—Roman goddess represented as a huntress.

Down

1—Act.
2—Fragment (Rare).
3—Gravel.
4—Adult males.
5—Article.
6—Meddles.
7—The young of a frog.
8—To fry in a little hot fat.
11—Large net.
13—Yonder (poetic).
14—Electrified particle.
18—Fluid rock from a volcano.
21—Prefix meaning THREE.
22—Gain.
25—Ending denoting past tense.
26—Shreveport is on red river in this state (abbr.).

(The solution appears elsewhere)

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

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The fire was started in the west room in a waste basket occupied by two girls said the chief's report in which he added that having no hose connection, it was put out by chemicals

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Out of His Line*

By CARMACK

Saw our neighbor poking around among some leaves today as though he had lost something—
So I got busy with my sniffer—
But I didn't have much success—
Just as I was about to give up the search the neighbor exclaimed—"Ah there's one"—and I dashed over to see what it was—
And what do you suppose it was? A "crocus" or something like that—
Bah! No wonder I didn't find any!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, Executive Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Associate Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Arming for Disarmament

IN THE very act of signing the Vinson bill, authorizing the addition of 102 ships to the American Navy, President Roosevelt almost sank the new paper fleet. For he went out of his way to emphasize that these are indeed only painted ships upon a painted ocean, filling in the seascape sketched by the London Naval Conference. Whether they shall ever come to life in steel and steam depends upon appropriations by "future Congresses."

Undoubtedly some of these ships will be built, but the bill permits and the President implies that the full program will be completed only if new efforts for naval limitation fail. Mr. Roosevelt expresses the hope that "the naval conference to be held in 1935 will extend all existing limitations and agree to further reductions." Why, then, push this authorization for building? Probably the answer lies in the President's declaration that this bill is "merely a statement of the policy of the present Congress." In other words, it is an official expression of American willingness to enter into an armaments race if there is to be a race.

In this sense it is a diplomatic card, a bargaining device. It is the American equivalent of Japan's demand for parity. How much are such "trading goods" worth? It may be that this authorization will weigh more than an American naval delegate's unsupported warning that the United States will build unless there is a satisfactory limitation treaty. Yet the system is open to all kinds of abuses. Carry it only a step farther and we should have ridiculously excessive programs, for which the countries had no intention of paying. We should have the spectacle of the naval powers waving at one another paper threats to arm in an effort to produce disarmament.

It may be that so long as the nations rely so largely on force, they will understand each other only when speaking in terms of force. Yet it is more likely that they will misunderstand. This bargaining with bombs is hazardous at best. The peaceful purposes of navy-building programs are not easy to elucidate. The best way to curtail misunderstanding of authorizations for armaments is to curtail armaments. It would be better not to have these paper fleets. But if we must have them, such anchors as President Roosevelt has attached to the Vinson bill may help the neighbors to be less apprehensive about this strange business of arming—on paper—in order to disarm.

Up, Women! Up to What?

"WHAT are the women up to?" It is Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth asking the question in the Ladies' Home Journal. For one thing and very recently, a good many women have been up to or down to Washington to tell General Johnson what they think about the NRA codes. Mrs. Longworth must be glad to hear the women speaking up. But she is talking about politics and wants to know why more American women have not been in responsible government positions since they won the suffrage fourteen years ago.

One hundred and thirty-five women now hold seats in state legislatures and eight in Congress; Frances Perkins is Secretary of Labor, Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, Minister to Denmark, and four women are chiefs of government bureaus; postmistresses are numerous, and there is one federal court judge. This is the finding of the National League of Women Voters in a nation-wide survey of women in public office, made to show women's progress in the field of practical politics. But, says Mrs. Longworth, "The fact remains that though women compose nearly half the vote, this is still a man's government—nearly 100 per cent a government by men—and will continue to be, it seems, for a good long time to come."

Women are, nevertheless, up to a position of power and prestige in the economic field. Miss Mary Sidney Branch writing her recent book, "Women and Wealth," discovers that over a quarter of the adult female population—more than 10,000,000 women—are engaged in industry, or professions. That means that one out of every five wage earners is a woman.

Approximately 38 per cent of the incomes reported to the Federal Government in 1928 was received by women, and of the capital stock of American corporations women owned about $20,213,873,676. Furthermore, probably 65 per cent of the personal beneficiaries of estates left in trust are women, as are 48 per cent of the persons bequeathing sufficient property to be affected by the inheritance tax laws of five states. Thus does Miss Branch marshal statistics to disclose to what extent women share the nation's wealth. Their rise to a position of comparative economic independence has been rapid. Yet the part they visibly play in the administration of business and government is small.

The women of the United States may be aware of the power that control of wealth and income gives, but they are not up to a realization of the degree to which such control belongs to them. And may not that ignorance be one reason more women are not up the political ladder? At any rate Miss Branch concludes with a challenge:

> Possibly it is not far fetched to suggest that women, because they own and control so large a part of the country's wealth and income, could, if they chose, so change the manner of using that wealth and income as to contribute toward the building of a better social and economic order.

If ignorance of their own economic power has been any hindrance, Miss Branch's book should help surmount the obstacle.

Her survey and that of the League of Women Voters serve mainly to confirm a growing belief that women are up to a position of no inconsiderable, albeit silent and somewhat immeasurable, influence both in politics and economics. Apparently it is largely up to the women how much they'll be in the public eye and to what use they'll put their influence.

Perhaps It's Fish He's After

THE President goes a-fishin'. Such an announcement may be thought to carry somewhat the same implication that must have accompanied the words of booted criers in ancient harassed cities when they proclaimed: "The king goes a-hawking!" Obviously when kings indulge in falconry and presidents in fishing, nations either must be safe or heroic gestures demanded.

But the inference to be drawn from the fishing trip on which President Roosevelt is now embarked, is not so simple, to judge from the many interpretations coming out of Washington. Abstruse motives apparently should be imputed to simple acts. Undoubtedly the country *can* be trusted, is one conjecture. A gesture of confidence *is* timely, is another. A period of presidential absenteeism *may* permit the elements of labor, lobbies, legalities and legislations recently poured into the administrative mold to coalesce. Vetoes may be delayed or obviated by the President's ungetatableness. All these reasons *may* have the bearing on the trip which commentators indicate. . . . But isn't it just possible, too, that the President likes to fish?

After all, he has gone fishing before. Last year—in February, was it not?—Mr. Roosevelt paused in his task of deciding personnel and policies for the New Deal which he was to engineer in March, and headed for the Gulf Stream and the "big 'uns." In September the Vincent Astor yacht Nourmahal again weighed anchor with the President aboard. From each trip Mr. Roosevelt returned to his duties with renewed zest and unquestioned efficiency.

Other Presidents, too, have occasionally laid aside the burdens of state and sought diverting waters. One does not venture to estimate the number of administrative solutions that have resolved themselves out of calm moments on a log beside the Rapidan or from shadowed coves on the Brule, where Coolidge perfected his cast. And it has been asserted of Grover Cleveland that some of his greatest moments of clarity found him at the butt end of a bamboo pole.

A sort of transcendental disregard for non-essentials such as tariffs, taxes, and even weights and measures, accompanies the proper Nimrod on his peregrinations and makes for that Olympian-like sense of detachment that throws perspective on foreshortened facts and is the well-nigh ideal mental attitude of the executive.

The President has taken a popular way of releasing thought from oppressive concerns. On the calm swells of the Gulf Stream there may come to him added poise and enriched reserves far more valuable to the nation than his constant presence in Washington. Throughout the ages it has been the habit of great leaders to take the time—in moments of stress—to go apart to meditate, to find peace of mind in silent communion, to find re-creation in recreation, and some of them have frankly paused to pray.

Perhaps, rather than seeking to find involved motives in the President's departure from Washington, it might be well to indulge in a sense of gratitude that the United States has another President who dares to devote time to a renewal of mental resources.

Perhaps it might be well if more Americans paused a while during these puzzling days of rehabilitation and lifted their thought above the pressing problems of the moment. There are more ways than goin' fishin' of doing this, but if fishing is the symbol—

Let's all go fishin'.

Will the Utilities Help?

PUBLIC utility rates are under fire again. This time holding companies are the direct target for a broadside of recommendations sent flying over the radio by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York. All of them had to do with lowering the operating costs of utilities to pass the savings along to the consumer. It's a familiar appeal in New York.

Governor Lehman is charged with taking sides against the utilities. This appears to be true—but the stand he takes is not for public ownership. It is for fairness to the consumer. His view is similar in certain respects to that of experts who spoke through the columns of the Monitor in the recent utility series. They do not overlook the weaknesses of municipal ownership of utilities nor deny that private ownership, in many cases, is doing a good job.

Fundamentally, the struggle is to remove the waste and alleged graft in certain channels of distribution reflected in high electricity costs. Experience shows this cannot be generally achieved without some equitable system of regulation. Governor Lehman is after a proper balance between the dividends paid to the stockholder and the rates charged the consumer. And the claim that in two years operating companies in New York paid over $7,000,000 to a holding company convinces him that here is some of the trouble.

Obviously, sound business ethics demand wiping out practices by which the earnings of operating companies can be diverted to holding companies and made the basis for high rates. And there seems to be unfairness in saddling operating companies with regulations which holding companies somehow escape. Even in Massachusetts, where a strict eye is kept on utilities, the charge is made that holding companies are completely beyond the reach of the Public Utilities Commission.

Growth of these holding companies has made it increasingly difficult to forward progressive regulation. In some cases, holding companies are charged with nullifying existing laws protecting the consumer. Layer on layer of corporations makes the operating company far removed from the holding company. Extension of the powers of public commissions is held to be the only remedy to meet these complex business setups.

But underlying the whole issue, Governor Lehman sees a united front presented by utilities against regulation. The railroads waged and lost a similar conflict. Unless utilities are wary, they may invite a similar yoke of restrictions founded on public antagonism. It is to avert any such calamity that Governor Lehman advises supervision under coöperation.

The immediate problem is a growing public demand for as low rates as sound business can provide. This does not mean that rights of public utility investors should be ignored. Yet unsound business is more distinctly a threat to an investor's savings than any form of competition. The whole outcry over utilities springs from the charge that certain utilities are making profits far in excess of what is reasonable.

It would seem that the wrinkles could be ironed out more quickly and with far less suffering for all concerned if utility companies would coöperate in working out a plan of constructive regulation, rather than risk the inevitable evils of a regulatory system brought upon them by dogged obstructionism.

They Bloom in the Spring

ON MANY a living-room table is now lying the most popular book of spring . . . the seed catalogue. The true gardener may raise his eyes from its colorful pages to gaze through frosted windows—but instead of snow, he sees a glowingly beautiful garden.

Surely you can see it! The pink and white hollyhocks are up higher than ever because of an especially prepared fertilizer. Giant nasturtiums, orange, red, velvety and huge are gayly filling that bed beside the garage, while beyond stand larkspur that reflects in soft loveliness the varying blues of a midsummer sky. Pansies, what velvety purple and yellow faces! Did you ever see a pansy bed so lovely as that circular one bordered with fluffy, white candytuft!

Peonies, gladioli, poppies, flowering almond, sweet peas, flame-color rose—spring, summer and fall—all bloom together without seasonal limits in this garden.

Shy violets, lovely anemones, curling ferns have spread a purple-and-white-flecked green carpet to the sundial of the rock garden. Flying flashes of soft colors tell of scarlet tanagers, wrens, robins, bluebirds and a host of other feathered friends who have accepted the invitation of the new feeding tray at the rear.

Yes, the March garden of hope is now in full bloom. It is a perfect garden, free from insects, weeds or drought. It gracefully conforms itself to suit each member of the family, that mother may find marigolds where daughter sees rose geraniums, and fragrant hyacinths where father enjoys the glow of early tulips. Is it any wonder that such an inspiring book is the book of this month in thousands of homes in the realm of the northern snow king.

Just for Entertainment

Book of the Day

AMONG the annual collections of short stories there is one, now arrived at the dignity of its second year, in which the main test in selecting the stories has been entertainment. Not that the editor, Mr. Thomas H. Uzzell, leaves the collection to stand alone on such a lowbrowed and joyous foundation, for he adds to his "SHORT STORY HITS" (New York: Harcourt Brace. $2) an "Appendix: Concerning Readers and Writers," wherein he analyzes the stories in the collection, discusses the characteristics of current magazines and their fiction, and gives specific suggestions to teachers and students of the short story. In short, he "relates them (the stories selected) to the current stream of creative writing."

Progressive Appeal

The reader will agree, we believe, that the twenty stories are genuinely entertaining. They have been arrayed in four groups, "each making a more complex intellectual and imaginative demand upon the reader than the previous one." These four groups are, in their order, from (1) all-fiction magazines; (2) big circulation magazines; (3) literary magazines, and (4) experimental magazines.

Mr. Uzzell divides all readers, broadly speaking, into three classes: the immature and uncultivated whose tastes are gratified by all-fiction melodrama; the mature and uncultivated who read the great bulk of the happy-ending stories in the big circulation magazines; the mature and cultivated who enjoy the literary story. However, the stories in this collection are the best of their respective kinds, presented not for the average, but for the intelligent reader. Therefore if we like the stories in Group I—as we are pretty sure to do—no aspersion can be cast against us; we are still "intelligent readers."

Old Gives Way to New

Although the stories fill the greater part of the volume and hold the interest longer than most collections of the kind, it is in Mr. Uzzell's comments on current magazine fiction that we find the most instructive as well as the most challenging and most exciting part of the book.

He finds that during the past year a definite step has been taken. After the confusions, advances and retreats of recent years, old literary ways have now, at least in the stories of high quality, given way to the new. Any subject matter is now permitted. Taboos are withdrawn. Form is handled so subtly that to the uninitiated it looks as if there were no form. Even the big circulation magazines are compromising a little on the happy ending. Surprise endings, O. Henry tricks, are being demoded. And objectivity is the cult of the day. WINIFRED KING RUGG

Edinburgh: A City of Stage Effects

IT WAS either a reference to the three hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its university, recently celebrated, or else the clear crisp and invigorating mountain air of the Oakanagon, at this season so much like its atmosphere, which set me thinking of Edinburgh.

As Cincinnatus of old and Robert Burns would very well agree, the scope which the occupation of plowman affords for thinking is boundless. In Ontario many a pleasant day have I passed in reverie behind the "useful plow." But today, at the end of a cross-cut saw in the mountains of British Columbia, I spent some hours in Edinburgh.

Edinburgh's foremost industry, as someone has said, is education. It was for the purpose of acquiring some of her product that at an early age I was sent there from my highland home. Our school was situated on the south side of the old town, overlooking the Meadows. Before us to the south and west lay the new residential districts, and behind, the old town with its history.

Sharing rooms with my brother, then a university student, in a street off the Leith walk, the thoroughfare connecting this modern Athens with its Piræus, my route home from school lay through the heart of the old town. While at that time envying the boys, and they were the greater number by far, who crossed the Meadows and dispersed among the leafy lanes of the modern city, we also had our reward. Especially the more imaginative of us, whose course lay along the places, bridges, wynds, walks, closes and steps—for such are some of the strange designations of the thoroughfares of "Auld Reekie," as Edinburgh is fondly called.

* * *

"The place," says Robert Louis Stevenson, of his native city, "is full of theater tricks in the way of scenery—you turn a corner and there is the sun going down into the highland hills—you look down an alley and see ships tacking for the Baltic." This description is verified when, turning into Lauriston Place, you see the majestic mass of Arthur's Seat and Salisbury Crags burst into full view. Impressive enough as a mountain, the remarkable extent to which the contours of Arthur's Seat resemble a carved lion crouched in defiance, adds to its grandeur and awe. The lion flanks, the maned neck and massive head stand out in clear perspective, the whole gazing out across the Forth.

Proceeding along Lauriston we pass a rival, and in our school days, I am sorry to say, despised institution. The George Heriot School is a building of architectural beauty; its founder, George Heriot, had a romantic career. He was a goldsmith and jeweler and the Rothschild of his day; it is related how he outdid James VI in the quality of their respective fires. James proudly showed him the royal hearth ablaze with perfumed wood. "Ah, said George Heriot, I can show you a more costly fire than that, Your Majesty." So saying he tossed thereon a note of James's for £2000.

At Greyfriars churchyard where the historic covenant of 1638 was signed, when many of the covenanters used their own blood in place of ink, we reach a peculiar feature of Edinburgh's construction, bridges, by which certain streets cross others at different levels. Chambers Street runs between two of these bridges; here Sir Walter Scott was born in 1771, as a plaque high up on the wall intimates. Here, also, is Edinburgh's venerable university, and next to the castle, her proudest possession. Although the present main university building is the work of Robert Adam, one of its most distinguished graduates, it is not remarkable architecturally. As an institution of learning, however, the university holds an enviable place today among the schools of the world. What a galaxy of rare men have passed through her halls! Oliver Goldsmith, John Stuart Blackie, Lord Palmerston, Darwin, Lord John Russell, Thomas Carlyle and Sir J. M. Barrie are only a few names that come to mind.

* * *

From the university to the High Street is but a few minutes' walk. How large is the history of Scotland writ in the history of this mile of cobblestones? What scenes have the gray peak-gabled houses of the High Street, with their crests and finials, their torch extinguishers, looked out upon through the centuries?

It is not difficult to visualize scenes and personalities of other days.

Mary, Queen of Scots, passes by.

The great Montrose rides by serenely to his doom.

Here is Parliament Square, the heart of Midlothian, and the Mercat Cross; Sir Walter Scott limps out of the Parliament House (since the union), headquarters of the Scottish law. He is followed by Jeffrey, that most brilliant of reviewers whose sarcasm was cold and sharp as a Toledo blade. The other Edinburgh reviewers are also there: Brougham, the reformer, with his ponderous learning, and Sydney Smith, one of the greatest wits of his day and century.

At the Advocates Library we meet two of Scotland's master minds, David Hume and Adam Smith, intimate friends and both pioneers in their respective fields, the former, the father of Scottish philosophy and inspirer of Kant, the latter, the first economist; his "Wealth of Nations" is a standard textbook today.

There is John Knox descending the steps of his house which still stands, a fine example of medieval domestic architecture. He is on his way to St. Giles Cathedral where it is said he preached three times every day. But Jenny Geddes, a seventeenth century vegetable vendor of the High Street, is the best-known character connected with St. Giles; her story is dear to the hearts of all Scots. When the attempt was made to introduce Laud's Liturgy into Scotland, Jenny Geddes hurled her stool in protest at the officiating dean.

That little man is Boswell; author of the greatest biography in the English language, he is playing the part of cicerone of his native city.

The young wig maker in the shop there is Alan Ramsay; his poetry lives today.

* * *

We take our leave of the High Street at the Tron Kirk and cross to far-famed Princes Street, stopping to admire the Register House, the brightest gem that the genius of Robert Adam has given us.

At the Register House corner is a sign which often caught our youthful eye—To London; this is the road which Dr. Johnson called "the only good road in Scotland." The evening shades prevail on Edinburgh's acropolis, the Calton Hill; only the monument to Dugald Stewart, that fine Scotsman of the fine Scottish name, stands out clearly in the memory.

The murk is on the Oakanagon. H. MACN.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Birds Seek Shelter With Jack Miner

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Readers who have been fortunate enough to visit Jack Miner's wild bird sanctuary—a favorite stopping place for the Canadian goose when migrating—will be able to picture the excitement there now. The Canadian geese are beginning to come back and the snowy wild swans with jet-black feet and bills.

There also are the swans which went innocently to sleep in the river above Niagara Falls and were dashed over the falls before they were awakened. Some kind friends rescued them, crated and sent them to Jack Miner, Kingsville, Ontario, who rendered the expected aid. They may be seen now, walking with dignified mien around the great pool which he has built for his wild friends.

Farther back on his farm he has built a very large and shallow pond, on the shore of which a flat-bottomed rowboat is moored. From this generous dinners of grain and corn are dropped overboard to the sand and gravel bottom all over the pond, and when the season is at its height, from the "oblookatory" on the barn one sees a solid mass of birds.

It costs about $4000 a year to feed these innumerable self-invited welcome guests which are arriving daily. Shot and wounded birds have loved this sanctuary enough to fly to it for shelter, aid and security, which they always have found there.

Anyone who would enjoy sharing the privilege of feeding these expectant migrants at the sanctuary at Kingsville would find warm appreciation for coöperation. More especially since he is not receiving the help this year which the Canadian Government has sometimes given.

Windsor, Ont. A. S. McC.

Judiciary vs. Politics

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have been much puzzled over certain parts of an editorial, headed "Are Britain's Judges Independent?" appearing in the Monitor, and I am writing to ask you for enlightenment. That part of the editorial which most troubles me is the third paragraph, as follows:

> The United States has suffered much through the permeation of her judicial system by political influences; but to nothing like the extent that Britain would do were her judiciary to lose its independence. In the United States, a strong and intelligent public opinion is of enormous value in molding the administration of the law. But in Great Britain, apart from the judiciary itself, and its interpretations of the proceedings of Parliament, there is no written constitution on which a sound public opinion can be erected. A judiciary open to political influence and coercion would be far less responsible to the people in Britain than in the United States.

As the legal system of Great Britain is in force in Canada, the observations contained in the paragraph just quoted would no doubt apply equally as well to Canada as to Great Britain, and for that reason they are of particular interest to a person like myself who is practicing law in Canada.

Now, to take these sentences in their order in the paragraph: "The United States has suffered much through the permeation of her judicial system by political influences"—one thinks immediately, of course, of elected judges having, no doubt, to think in arriving at their decisions, of their reelection, and of the demands of their political party, etc.—"but to nothing like the extent that Britain would do were her judiciary to lose its independence." Now, for goodness' sake, why? Why would things be so much worse in that event in Great Britain?

To quote again—"but in Great Britain, apart from the judiciary itself, and its interpretations of the proceedings of Parliament, there is no written constitution on which a sound public opinion can be erected." Well, if by "no written constitution" you mean that the constitution of Great Britain is not drawn up in the form of a club's by-laws, you are quite correct in this, but there is actually a written constitution in Great Britain, made up of the acts of Parliament and the law reports mostly. Then, as to this question of a "sound public opinion," one would almost gather from the editorial in question that there is in the United States a strong body of public opinion in support of the law, which is lacking in Great Britain. In answer to this, one needs only to compare the criminal records of one country with those of the other, and then to try to figure out the reason for the difference to realize that in Great Britain there is already a strong, "sound public opinion" which would probably not be destroyed by, and would not need to be created in the event of, any change from the appointment of judges to the election of judges.

Then, as to the last sentence, "a judiciary open to political influence and coercion would be far less responsible to the people in Britain than in the United States"—well, is that the only test to be applied to the judiciary of any country in determining (or attempting to determine) its value to the country? If so, then the judiciary of the United States is no doubt just about as valuable in its present form as is that of any country.

Galt, Ont. J. A. GIBSON.

[Editor's Note.—Our correspondent has himself provided the answer to his third comment, and part of the answer to his first question. Elected judges are clearly more sensitive to public opinion than judges appointed by the Crown. Moreover, much of British law is case law (and continues to be built up on judges' decisions), and to that extent is dependent on judges' interpretations rather than on direct legislative guidance.

The British Constitution is not "written" in any act, or series of acts of Parliament or law reports. Much of it is not even based on acts of Parliament, but has grown up gradually on the basis of practice. Even today there are constitutional points which are open to grave differences of opinion. A great part of the Constitution is based on practice which in the first place was purely arbitrary.]

Tourist Praises London Police

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The incident reported in the Sundial of the tourists in London, who were looking for a theater, whose location was not known to the "Bobby" whom they addressed, and of his subsequent helpfulness reminds me of a similar experience I had in Leamington during the summer of 1931. I was coming from Stratford back to Oxford on the afternoon train, and had to change at Leamington. There I discovered that I was running short of funds, and would have to cash a traveler's check. I asked a young policeman on the main street where I could have this done. It was after 6 o'clock, and he thought a minute, then suggested a travel bureau about half a mile upstreet. I started out toward it and had walked a block or two when the officer, on a bicycle which he had obviously commandeered in the emergency, caught up with me and said I could save myself quite a walk by going to a hotel almost across the street from where I was. As time was an object, this was a great help.

All the time I was in England I found the officers most courteous and helpful, frequently going out of their way to accommodate us. I have been grateful many times for the large part they had in making our trip a source of happiness at the time, and of pleasant memories since.

Chicago. JESSIE LANSING MOLLER.

Catch the Go-Between

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The kidnap road to easy plunder is losing its attractiveness. But there is one thing more that can and should be done to thwart that type of criminal.

The O'Connell case in Albany has resulted in the conviction and sentencing of Manny Strewl, a go-between who was in reality one of the kidnaping gang.

This is not the first time a go-between has turned out to be a crook. The go-between admits contact with the criminals. By his own confession—or pretense, if he is faking—he is guilty of compounding a felony. This in itself is crime.

If society wants to tear down the bridge over which kidnapers sometimes walk to wealth, let it go after the go-betweens—making it a felony subject to severe punishment for any person to act as intermediary or contact man in a case of kidnaping.

A law to punish the go-betweens would discourage most of these plots in advance.

Boston. ANSON W. BELDEN.